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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XLIV
NUMBER 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA
OCTOBER, 1948



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A Full Page of Puzzles for Children, Page 47

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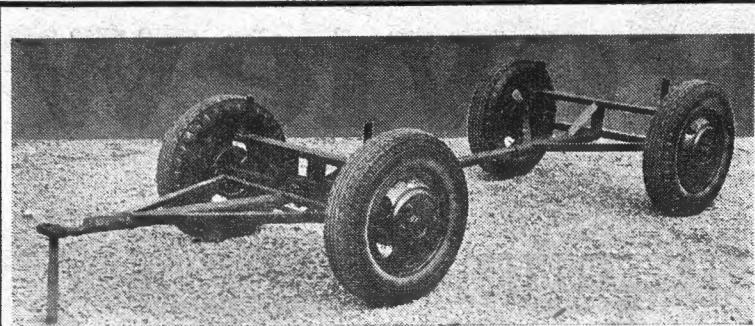
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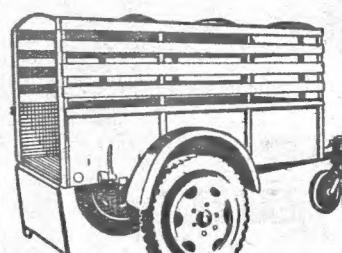
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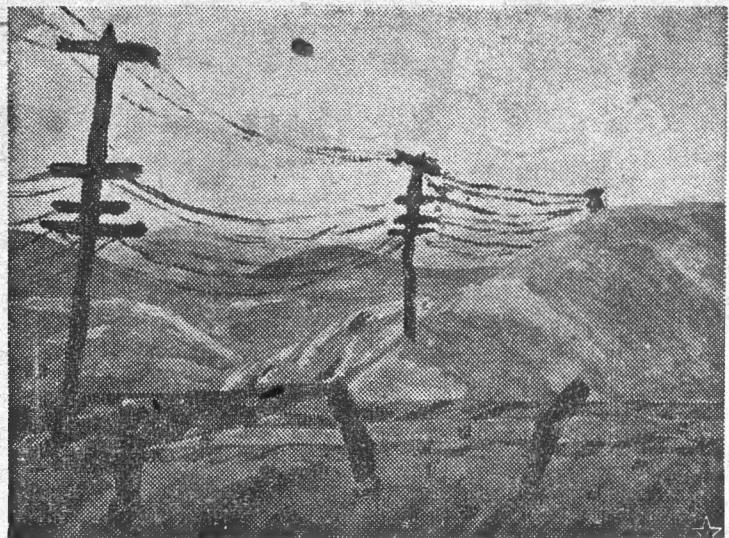
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qualifications, to Box 42, Farm and Ranch
Review, Calgary.

Saskatchewan Teen-Age Art



Courtesy Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

It was our intention this month to reprint two striking pictures from the second annual teen-age art show at Saskatoon. Unusual demands on our space, however, made this impossible, so we settled for one.

Bert Cook, of the North Battleford Collegiate Institute, was the talented young painter of this landscape.

Our Cover This Month

To measure the strides made in agricultural methods in the last century, take another look at our cover.

The pictures were taken at the J. I. Case Company centenary at Racine, Wis., this summer. The Case Company, with lively imagination, put on a full scale outdoor show for thousands of visitors. A hundred years ago, men made their living as professional grain flailers. This process was eventually supplanted by having horses tread out the grain. Then horses on treadmills supplied power for rudimentary separators. Greater power was achieved by adding more horses. Finally came the great steam engine which laid the real foundation for power farming. The engine shown in the bottom picture is the famous Case Eclipse. Built in 1869, it will still work. Yet even the old Eclipse had to rely on horsepower. It was towed by horses for it had no traction power or steering.

When permission was requested of the Case Company to use these pictures for our cover it was readily granted. We think this cover is one of the best we have had in a long time and are happy to give the J. I. Case Company credit for making it possible.

Farm and Ranch- Review

VOL. XLIV. NO. 10

CALGARY, OCTOBER, 1948

JAMES H. GRAY, Editor

MARTHA OLSON, Home Editor

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES
414 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

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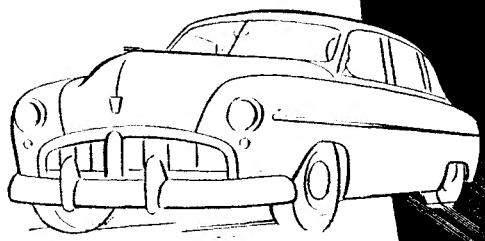
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Today the automotive industry is the largest single user of Canadian Nickel. This market for Canadian Nickel has created jobs for a large number of Canadians. Thus does research develop better products, create more employment.

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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

It's A Wonderful Theory But It's Still Transparently False

WE were accused in a letter from a reader last month of deliberately trying to drive a wedge between the farmers of Canada and the urban workers. At the C.C.F. convention in Winnipeg the delegates tried once again to demonstrate an alleged unity of interest of western farmers and city workers. Recognizing the conflict that does exist, the socialists, like our subscriber, attempted to shrug it off as something created artificially by reactionary newspapers.

They give newspapers credit for having far too much influence on their readers. The fact is that this conflict of interest is basic in our society. It will remain so under any other type of society. The reality of this conflict led, in Russia, both to the mass enslavement of the city workers and the mass extermination of the peasants. How many millions of lives were sacrificed in an effort to reconcile the basic differences will never be known. Yet the conflict remains even today.

Our main objection to the arguments of the socialists is that, being imported from the United States and from Europe, they have no relation to the Canadian facts. The argument is that the farmers depend, for prosperity, upon the purchasing power of the urban workers. A high level of wages in the cities means higher prices for the farmers. Farmers, too, according to the socialist theme, must have a high level of income in order to provide a profitable market for the production of city factories.

Now, as we have conceded before, in certain places and under certain conditions, these arguments are sound enough. It is when they are transferred to Western Canada that they become transparently false.

In Ontario, for example, and around the big cities of the continent, they have an obvious validity. High wage rates in the factories of Windsor, London, Toronto, Chicago, New York and Pittsburg, mean that the farmers for many miles around can sell their potatoes, eggs, milk, cheese, butter, meat and poultry for profitable prices. They in turn will have money enough to buy cars and radios and other gadgets. Conversely, in the days of mass unemployment, there was no market even at give-away prices for the specialized products of the city-feeding farmers.

But none of these conditions apply in the West. Our production of food is so great that if the urban workers ate a loaf of bread and two pounds of steak at each meal they could not begin to consume it all. Three out of every four bushels of wheat grown in western Canada must be sold abroad. It must be sold at prices which our customers can afford to pay.

The interest of western agriculture is in keeping the prices of its products at moderate levels. There is no prosperity for us in \$3 wheat today and 30-cent wheat next year. Our income, as producers of primary foods, is not increased at all by rising factory wages. But our costs of production are raised as wage rates go

up. That is the nub of the problem, the milk in the cocoanut.

Wage increases are inevitably followed by price increases. As soon as the railway employees got a pay boost, the railways applied for still higher freight rates. The unions gave the application their formal blessings. They said, in effect: "We've got ours, now you go and get yours out of the producers and the consumers." These increased wages, hence, will be paid for by the consumers. But they will be paid particularly by the people of the West, and extra-particularly by the farmers who are the great consumers of heavy equipment.

Nor is that all. As we have said before, the price of cattle in eastern Canada is based upon the supply of local producers. Western livestock, shipped to the eastern market, must absorb the freight. Thus increased wages mean higher costs of production for the farmers, and on certain of his crops, a lower market price.

We concede at once that these arguments do not apply with at all the same force to the small scale market farmers in southern Ontario and Quebec. Our interest in them is academic at best. They have shown, through the years, ample ability to take care of themselves.

If they choose to buy the Socialist theory that some nice, neat, painless system of marketing can be devised by consumers-producers boards, which will set prices that are both fair and satisfactory to both sides, that is their concern. But when western farmers flirt with this nostrum they are flirting with disaster.

We are in the business of growing food for export. Double or treble the wages of the railway workers, the factory workers and the store clerks and it will not increase the income of a single western wheat farmer by a single dollar. But it will increase his costs to such an extent that he will be driven bankrupt by even \$3 wheat.

★

Argentina Flax Glut

THE Winnipeg "Soak-Your-Customers-When-You-Get-The-Chance" school of grain marketing had a lot to say this time last year, and the year before, about the superiority of the Argentinian over the Canadian marketing systems.

The Argentine dictatorship was charging everything the traffic would bear for all its food exports. It made the British pay through the nose for wheat and the United States for flaxseed. It had a very profitable linseed market in the United States, could have had it for years. But its hold-up price policy drove the United States into a vigorous attempt to achieve self-sufficiency in linseed oil. This year flax acreage was substantially increased. Argentina lost its American market and now has its warehouses full of flaxseed for which it can find no market.

Western farmers may have been puzzled by this year's descent into the silences

by the Winnipeg experts. They have a right to be silent, when one of their prize cases blows up in their face.

Of National Incomes; Our's and China's

WE see by the papers that our economist friends in Ottawa are still mesmerizing themselves, and some of the cabinet ministers, by national income figures. Our national income is now so many billions and we are riding a terrific boom.

If a high national income is an infallible sign of a healthy economy we can't help wondering about the Chinese. The last figure we recall, and it's probably wrong, estimated the Chinese national income at \$1,000,000,000,000,000, in Chinese currency. It takes about \$100,000 Chinese dollars to get a shoe shine in Nanking. But thinking about Chinese dollars, and their greatest national income since Confucius, how high does our national income have to go before the economists stop bragging about it and start wondering about a new symbol to replace the dollar?

What Trees Are You Growing?

THE Experimental Station at Indian Head, which has sent out millions of trees to western farmers, is now asking something in return — information. It wants to know what trees are doing well, or badly, in your locality. In short, it is trying to draw on the practical results of tree planting in Western Canada.

Off hand, we can think of nothing our readers can do more worthy of the effort. Our hope is that you will flood Indian Head with information. That will mean that they will know a lot more than they do now, which is considerable, about growing conditions in the West. From that knowledge will come better advice and trees in the future.

A Rhetorical Gem From the Wheat Pit

IF we were forced to spend our time trying to defend the futures market, we'd probably get a little hysterical, too. It can't be too much fun forever beating a rear-guard action for a thoroughly discredited system of marketing grain. So while we do expect extravagant language we seldom anticipate anything original or profound in the speeches of Grain Exchange presidents. We note that Mr. Stanley Jones, the current spokesman for the grain trade, ran true to form in his most recent pronunciamento.

He said, in part, that the Federal Government, through the wheat board, is in complete control of the marketing of wheat "with powers over the daily lives of farmers never dreamed of by anyone in the grain business since the days of Joseph of Egypt."

Mr. Jones is a man of obvious talent when it comes to hysterical rhetoric. Connoisseurs of high-sounding nonsense might even say, that there were marks of genius here.

Farm Service Facts

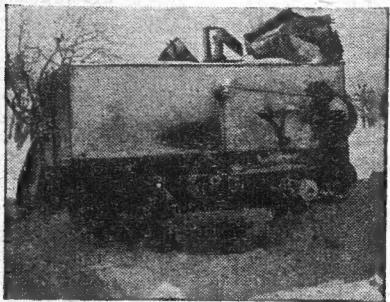
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These Simple Safeguards Help to Protect Machinery Against Winter Damage Whether Indoors or Out

Winter damage can "age" farm machinery faster than summer usage. But winter damage can be greatly reduced by a few simple safeguards, even when machines cannot be stored indoors. Here are some of the important steps to take, before winter sets in.



Example of Costly Neglect

First, take a quick look at this picture of a costly machine left completely unprotected. You can see at a glance that the belts were not removed, nor the wheels jacked up to take the weight off the tires. You can guess the rest . . . without overtaxing your imagination.



Cleaning is First Step

Dirt, straw, grain, or grime absorb and hold moisture, encourage rust. The first step is to clean each machine thoroughly. Then coat all bright metal working parts with a rust-proofing compound or grease. Remove and clean belts and store in a dry place. Fill enclosed bearings with fresh grease to prevent moisture seeping in. Take the weight off rubber tires.

Coat Chains with Grease

Take off chains, clean with kerosene, then coat them with grease. A few minutes time on this job in the fall may save hours of lost time next season . . . due to breakage of rusted links.

KEEP LAMPS, LANTERNS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

If you have a gasoline or kerosene lamp, lantern, iron or stove that isn't working properly, we may be able to help you fix it. Write to the address in coupon opposite. Be sure to state the make and model, and describe what seems to be wrong.

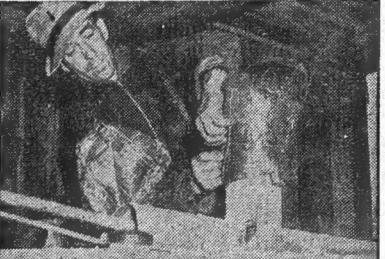


10 Steps in Storing Tractor

1. Drain, flush and fill the crankcase with the recommended grade of Marvelube. Run the engine idle for 15 to 20 minutes.
2. When engine cools, remove valve cover housing and swab valves, rocker arms, and push rods with Marvelube engine oil. Replace the cover.
3. Drain fuel tank and carburetor. Clean out fuel strainer bowl. Leave the drain valves open.
4. Open the engine block water cock and radiator water cock to drain out all water. Flush with clean water and drain again to wash out any sediment. Leave all cocks open.
5. Drain and clean the air cleaner and refill with correct grade of fresh oil.
6. Drain and clean out filter base and put in a new oil filter element.
7. Remove battery, charge it, and store in a warm place.



8. Protect pistons and cylinders against rust by removing spark plugs and pouring half a cup of Marvelube engine oil into each cylinder. Turn the engine over by hand several times to work the oil in between pistons and cylinder walls. Replace the plugs.



9. Cover the ends of the exhaust, crankcase breather and air intake pipes with tar paper or other waterproof material to keep moist air from entering and rusting the engine parts.
10. Take the weight off rubber tires.

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Two New Co-op. Farms in Sask.

REGINA: — Formation of two new co-operative farms in the Carrot River area has been announced by Hon. J. H. Sturdy, minister in charge of rehabilitation.

Incorporation of the Spruce Home and Sturdy co-operative farms under the Co-operative Associations Act brings to five the number of co-op. farms organized on the Carrot River project, with one additional farm in the process of organization, the minister said. He added that some 20 sections in the area are being allocated for individual settlement this fall, although several of the prospective settlers had expressed their wish to organize into co-operatives.

Mr. Sturdy said that establishment of the 2,240-acre Spruce Home farm with seven members, and the 2,560 acre Sturdy farm, with eight members brings to 46 the number of war-veterans settled on the Carrot River project to date.

Farming operations would get underway on a large scale in the area next spring, when about 7,000 acres would be seeded, he said.

The River Bend and Sunnydale co-op. farms have good crops on the 2,500 acres seeded this year, he said, with yields of oats and barley particularly good. With harvesting almost completed in the area, which so far has had very little frost, total value of this year's crops is estimated at \$100,000. Some 400 acres of raps were now being harvested, the minister added.

New equipment, including a swath er, two combines, and several other pieces of machinery, had been purchased with recently approved V.L.A. grants.

Mr. Sturdy said that the building sites of the two new co-op. farms have been chosen about a half mile apart and that the first permanent house on the project has been completed on the River Bend farm. It is a seven-room house with full-size cement basement.

Calf Clubs Attract 3,600 Boys and Girls

REGINA: — Approximately 3,600 Saskatchewan farm boys and girls took part in the activities of 192 junior beef clubs during the 1947-48 season recently completed, according to E. E. Brockelbank, director of the provincial agricultural representative service.

Emphasizing the value of junior clubs in providing young people in rural areas of the province with practical information on the production of quality beef cattle, Mr. Brockelbank credited the clubs with doing a great deal to foster community spirit and develop local leaders.

Early organization of clubs this fall for the 1948-49 season was urged in order to enable new members to become familiar with the junior club program, to permit boys and girls to obtain their calves as soon as possible, and to give clubs an opportunity to outline a full year's program.

By beginning to feed calves immediately after weaning and having on hand sufficient grain and roughage, club members would be able to properly finish their calves for achievement day in the spring.

Mr. Brockelbank added that the ag- rep. service and the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan would continue to assist the clubs in every way possible.

Home Made Rubber Means A Declining Food Market

(Special Correspondence)

OTTAWA.—The farmers of Western Canada should pay close attention to the facts set out in the speech Hon. C. D. Howe made to the Canadian National Exhibition. It spells out trouble for the primary producers in the struggle for export markets in the future.

The industrial east has moved in ahead of the West in the drive for exports. Mr. Howe pointed out that our export trade has increased from \$900,000,000 in 1939 to \$2,800 millions in 1947. Agricultural products have increased two and a half times whereas manufactured goods are now going out at five times the pre-war volume.

Before the war, raw and semi-finished products of farms, fisheries, forests and mines accounted for 52 per cent of our export trade. Today manufactured goods have first place in exports and amount to 60 per cent of the total.

One other illustration of the change will suffice. Two-thirds of the \$4.5 billion war plant has now been converted to peacetime manufacturing. That means that our manufacturing plant has been expanded enormously, out of all proportion to its pre-war size. These and other enterprises now give employment to almost 800,000 trades union members.

Where does all this affect the farmers? In several ways. These industries are all concerned with export markets. In the world of shortages, there is a market to cultivate. To the manufacturers, getting into that market today means more than earning a fat profit. It means a steady market in the future for spare parts and replacements of machinery.

In the world of today there is another factor. It is exchange. No country in the world today has enough American or Canadian dollars to meet its needs. Every country in Europe needs replacements for war destroyed production machinery. The decisions they make today on what to buy may have their affect on Western Canada for 20 years. Here's how:

Breaking Eating Habits

Let us say that France has to make a choice between buying Canadian wheat or flour and a hundred large electric motors, and a hundred locomotives. Its planners decide that France should use its limited exchange resources for the latter. The French farmers are encouraged to grow wheat, which they do poorly, instead of raising meat, which they can do well. The French workers are kept on bread rations. The habit of eating bread in any quantity is broken. Or the national taste in bread is severely altered.

French peasants, guaranteed a highly profitable crop in wheat or rye, will demand in years to come that this market be maintained. The market for Canadian wheat will be gone in France, and it will be gone for good. Multiply that by half a dozen countries and it can mean the loss of a 50,000,000-bushel market.

That is one side of the picture. There is another. Much if not most of eastern manufacturers are imported in either raw or semi-finished state from the United States. That takes American dollars. With the vast expansion of the export trade in manufactures, imports from the United States mounted. We ran out of American dollars, or were running out when the Abbott import restrictions were imposed. Those restrictions bar Canadians from buying the cheaper manufactured goods in the United

States so that eastern manufacturers can get raw materials for export.

They used up Canada's supplies of American dollars for goods which were shipped abroad on credit, or paid for in non-spendable currencies like sterling.

As this is being written, Sir Stafford Cripps is en route to Ottawa to negotiate extensions of our food contracts. The British exchange position is critical. They need our food very badly indeed, but they haven't got the Canadian dollars required to pay for it. One reason for the shortage is the drain imposed on the Sterling pool by the shipment of vast quantities of Canadian manufactures to the Sterling area, to the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand.

They may, of course, impose restrictions to bar the further entry of Canadian manufactured goods. But they must still buy large quantities of parts and replacements in Canada, for the machines that were shipped three years ago, two years ago and last year.

Or there are angles like this. We have got a gigantic synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia. Before the war our tires were made of natural rubber, imported from British plantations in Malaya. We paid dollars for that rubber and the British could use those dollars to buy our wheat and other food. Today we make our own rubber in Sarnia. The British have lost that supply of dollars and the farmers of the West will lose a food market.

Suffering Little Children

THE problem was so big and so basic that men on both sides of the Iron Curtain got together last week to discuss it. They were worried about the 30 million children in Europe who are not getting enough to eat. For the moment, politics was put aside.

The delegates came to Paris from twelve European nations that are getting aid from the U.N.'s International Children's Emergency Fund (an UNRRA successor) which is helping feed 4,000,000 children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The anti-Communist Italian delegate interpreted for the Bulgarian comrade. On the Fund's staff are men of 13 nationalities; the director is an American; his deputy is from Tito's Yugoslavia.

They exchanged some grim statistics: the height and weight of traditionally healthy Finnish children are 10% to 15% below prewar average; the average weight of Yugoslav children is down 24%. In Italy alone, 2,000,000 children need extra rations, 220,000 have eye-destroying trachoma. Only 30% of Austria's children can be considered healthy; in Poland, 30% of the children under seven have rickets; 90% of Rumanian children have bad teeth. Tuberculosis, hunger's fellow traveller, is up everywhere: 1% of Europe's children have active tuberculosis, two-thirds of them are tuberculin positives. Among Austrian school children, tuberculosis has increased 35% between 1940 and 1946.

What to do about it? The first job, the delegates decided, is to get more milk, and to make sure it is healthy milk by setting up pasteurization plants and powdered-milk factories in the twelve countries. The second job is to vaccinate 10 million European children against tuberculosis.—*Time*.

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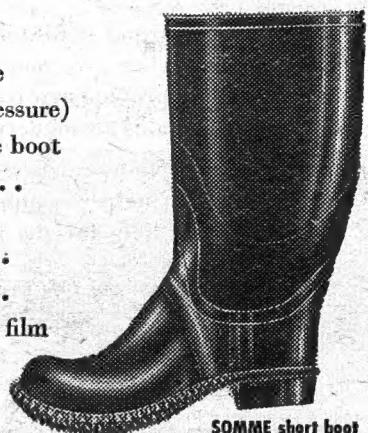
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What Good Can One Man Do? Here's What One Man Did!

WHAT can one man do to rebuild the west, save our soil from the combined perversity of man and nature? It depends on the man. If it is a man like Fred Lindquist of Valjean, Saskatchewan, the answer is a very great deal.

Fred Lindquist is retiring this fall. He is leaving a farm that is a Saskatchewan show-place. Since the time he homesteaded at Valjean in 1909, he has searched incessantly for new and better farming methods. Some of his neighbors scoffed when he planted evergreens where no evergreen had ever grown before. That was 15 years ago. Today many of those flourishing trees are 25 and 30 feet high.

Because he was one of the first men in southwestern Saskatchewan to realize the danger of soil erosion, and took steps to prevent drifting, he attracted the attention of the Dominion experimental station staff at Swift Current.

The officials watched with keen interest the effectiveness with which his "strip-farming" was eliminating drifting, they asked him to let the government use his farm as an example of what could be accomplished on sandy soil.

For many years Mr. Lindquist had advocated that the soil should not be "stirred up" too much.

Over 12 years ago he decided to try what is known today as strip-farming. He would seed a narrow plot to grain, and leave an equally large space vacant all along his field.

The first crop he took off in 1936

was encouraging, and he has had remarkably good success since.

Mr. Lindquist said that when he "joined hands" with the experimental station the work was carried on on an even larger scale. He said since starting strip-farming he has had little difficulty in "holding" his soil. Today he has abandoned summerfallow, largely because he is getting as good a yield from stubble crops as he used to get from summerfallow and there is no drifting.

There was little or no fruit grown on farms in his part of the country, but Mr. Lindquist has demonstrated that he can grow enough small fruits on a small section of his farm to provide for his table in summer and preserves for winter.

Fred Lindquist who has been in the Valjean district for 39 years, was born in Sweden, and came to North Dakota when a young man, and in 1909 he homesteaded on his present farm at Valjean.

He is over 70 years of age now, and plans to retire from farming this fall. His only son, Lorne, 25, who has worked in the experimental fields with his father for the past 11 years, will take over the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist have six daughters.

The experimental farm which consists of 200 acres has been built up from a piece of bald prairie to one of the beauty spots in the district, and each summer a field day and picnic is held on the farm, when farmers and business men alike come to see methods he has perfected.

An Appeal for Reports On Farm Grown Trees

AS progress is made with tree breeding programs now underway at various private and public institutions, improved forms and strains of tree species involved may be expected in considerable numbers. These will be selected on the basis of their suitability for a specific purpose or definite use, such as for wood production or shelterbelt value, says John Walker, Superintendent, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

Until fruit breeding was carried on along certain well-defined lines, improved types were selected and obtained at relatively rare intervals. Some of those obtained, however, were outstanding in a number of characteristics, and have continued to hold a prominent place in the list of plants of value and importance to mankind, as for example the McIntosh apple.

Among shelterbelt trees including Boxelder, American Elm, Green Ash, Caragana, White Spruce, Colorado Spruce and Scots Pine, which have been produced from seed at Forest Nursery Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, and distributed in the Prairie Provinces in an

amount over 200 millions, it is believed that many outstanding individuals exist.

This belief is held because of selections now known and recognized as outstanding types. Some of these are: Morden Elm, Morden Spruce, Upright Caragana (Sutherland).

The Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head wishes to know about other outstanding trees of any species growing in the Prairie Provinces, so that specimens of them may be established in the Station arboretum. Such outstanding trees may be of great value for use in further improvement of the species through breeding. Variations in habit of growth, tree vigor, rate of growth, leaf color, leaf size and leaf shape are likely to characterize an outstanding specimen.

Tree planters, this is your opportunity to help locate and recognize these worthwhile specimens. Send portions of stem, a few leaves or photos of the trees to the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for examination, or simply write about them.

Irrigation Progress In Sask. South-West

THE sales resistance of the farmers in the Swift Current-Herbert district may not be broken yet as far as irrigation is concerned, but at least it is beginning to crack. That at least seems to be the impression of Ken Liddell of the Regina Leader-Post who made an on-the-spot check in September.

Last year saw the first use of water on private farms in the Herbert area. This year there was a good increase in land under the ditch and further expansion is expected next year.

As Neil Jahnke, Herbert farmer and rancher since 1904 who was this year interested in 45 irrigated acres of flax, said "we put the water on a little too late this year, but when we did put it on, boy, she sure come up. There are a few ragged edges to the whole thing, but it is chiefly a matter of getting the older farmers interested."

The interest is growing at Herbert where last year's 400 irrigated acres of barley, oats, flax, this year jumped to 600 acres.

A great deal of promotion that is now going on will probably have a payoff next year. Interest in small irrigated plots is particularly evident around Waldeck and Rush Lake. The Rural Lake this year offered 15 lots of nine to 15 acres, mostly irrigable, for \$300 each, and D. Campbell, secretary-treasurer, reported that seven lots had been sold with inquiries about two others. The purchaser must agree to erect a \$2,400 dwelling in five years and a windbreak of 300 trees.

In addition, at Rush Lake, about 1,500 acres has been surveyed into irrigable parcels of 40 acres each. These will be offered to dry-land farmers for growing feed. Preference will be given to veterans, then to farmers within the Rural Municipality of Excelsior, then to farmers outside the municipality.

Mr. Campbell said that interest in his municipality centered chiefly around larger irrigated plots for feed crops. As it grows, he said, the whole scheme will mean that the general economy of the municipality will be more assured as in dry years farmers will be "on their own" so far as stock is concerned.

At Waldeck, between Rush Lake and Swift Current and about 10 miles east of the latter point, the interest takes another trend. Probably because Waldeck is closer to a larger centre, the interest is in both field crops and garden produce.

And what was done with garden produce this year is a pretty fair indication of what can be accomplished on a larger scale in the future.

People like Dave Fast, Bob Burroughs, W. F. Teulon and his son, S. Teulon, have had particular success with potatoes and a good market in Swift Current. It was estimated that about 10 acres of potatoes was grown around Waldeck this year on irrigated land.

Mr. Teulon, pointing to cabbage, corn, beets, tomatoes, beans, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, parsley, onions and muskmelons in the garden, said, "if it hadn't been for the irrigation water there wouldn't have been a thing."

He said he had planted a bag of potatoes and got 12 bags in return and when first on the market they brought eight cents a pound.

Looking at the broader scale of farm economy around Waldeck, 28 farmers have about 500 acres prepared for irrigation this fall and next year. They haven't got around to specialized crops but are getting their feet wet experimenting with cereal crops under the ditch.

Raspberries Make Perfect Snow Trap

A SNOW fence that combines utility with beauty and profit has been developed by a farmer in south-western Saskatchewan. The farmer is Irwin Studer of Lac Pelletier, his snow trap is a long row of raspberry canes. According to Mr. Studer, the canes hold snow well in the winter and when the spring thaw comes the resultant moisture loads the canes with berries.

In addition to all the berries his family could use and preserve, plus uncounted boxes given away, Mr. Studer sold 100 crates this year. Like many other prairie farmers who are growing fruit, Mr. Studer sells his production on the tree or bush. The pickers come and pick the fruit and pay for what they take.

That, incidentally, is the system followed by the Stevenson brothers at Morden, Man. They have a 10-acre apple and plum orchard and when the fruit harvest is on, their farm yard is crowded by the cars of farmers who come from miles around to gather the fruit.

So popular is Mr. Studer's garden patch that he now has reservations from neighbors who have booked picking privileges for 1950.

Mr. Studer got into fruit ten years ago. His orchard is being expanded every year. He now has 136 varieties of plums and cherries and 140 kinds of apples growing. That's just the be-

ginning. He harvested four tons of gooseberries this year and is experimenting with scores of strains of berries, apricots, pears, walnuts and butternuts.

His main goal at the moment is to develop a long-rooted strawberry. He contends that to do well in the dry belt light soil, a strawberry plant should have a root at least a foot long.

Mr. Studer has not confined his planting to proven strains developed in the West. Instead he has searched far afield. In one corner is an apple tree from California. In another are fruits from the state of New York.

One of his pet schemes for prairie fruit growing is to graft several apple varieties onto a single stem. This is easily done by budding and will give the farmers a choice of fruit not otherwise obtainable.

Mr. Studer is one of Saskatchewan's most enthusiastic missionaries in the fruit field. He believes that fruit growing in the farm yard will do more to hold people on the land than anything yet thought of. Certainly it has helped to keep him there.

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Canada's Changing Northwest

Because of prohibitive production costs, emphasis today is on Gold and Uranium. But other wealth awaits development in a country where a Young Canadian can make a stake.

(The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW has been fortunate in obtaining permission from the Saskatoon Star Phoenix to reprint this article, written by its able editor following a personal visit to the northland.)

By B. T. RICHARDSON

ELDORADO MINE, Port Radium, N.W.T. — The Canadian Northwest is known only by its unusual features.

Its mines produce only the most precious metals — uranium and gold. To be a success down North, a mine must be unusually rich. "Down North" is anywhere in the Arctic watershed, where the rivers run into the Arctic Ocean. Producing mines in the Canadian Northwest are, in fact, fabulous by the yardstick of any other mineral area in the world.

But in time there will be vast mining operations in other metals such as silver, lead, zinc and copper. The other day a bulldozer was levelling a road at the Northern Transportation Company's dock and shipyard at Bell Rock, eight miles down the Slave River from Fort Smith, N.W.T. It uncovered a white streak of ore beneath the shale. We walked over and looked at it. It was high grade gypsum.

BUT industry is limited by hard economics in the Northwest, as hard as the basalt ridges that bind the native copper lying beyond the Dismal Lakes in the Barren Lands. That copper was noticed first in 1771 by Samuel Hearne, yet of it an official report of the Canadian government in 1947 could say only that its "economic importance is unknown."

It is not copper gypsum, or mica or lead or zinc, that the Northwest produces today, though each of these and other minerals are there in abundance. But only uranium and gold. The cost of production is too high for everything else.

EVERYTHING else is subsidiary to uranium and gold. An oil field with 64 producing wells lies at Norman Wells on the Mackenzie River, but the wells are capped except those required to serve the relatively limited needs of the mining companies. It is still not economically feasible to run a pipeline to the outside world, which has other sources of oil.

Thousands of square miles of good spruce timber stands in the upper and middle reaches of the Mackenzie Valley, but it furnishes only posts and cross supports for the mines. Even the Mackenzie River ships run on oil now. Agriculture is limited, possibly more by Canadian ignorance of climatic problems than by the climate itself. Yet it could never be anything more than a subsidiary to mining towns. Even that subsidiary position is not occupied by pioneer farmers, though there is reputed to be an excellent prospect for venturesome settlers in the Hay River Valley, adjacent to the Mackenzie River transportation system. And the Hay River would be little more than an extension of the Peace River agricultural block, where farmers have already made good.

All this may change, and to some extent it is changing now. It is not yet twenty years since the first mine in the Northwest Territories was begun. That was the Eldorado mine, where Gilbert Labine discovered silver and pitchblende in 1930, and his company took \$8,000,000 worth of radium out of it and broke the world monopoly based on Belgian Congo de-

posits, until the Canadian government took over Eldorado in 1944 for its uranium that launched the world's atomic age.

The Yellowknife goldfield dates back only to 1934, though it now possesses geologists' estimates that show sufficient ore ahead for at least 50 years of operation.

IN the period since the Second World War, Canadian ideas of the Canadian Northwest — that is, the regions that comprise the Mackenzie district, the Yukon Territory, and the distant Arctic archipelago — have been undergoing revision.

The Northwest Is Habitable

Never has the land beyond the northern confines of the prairie provinces and British Columbia been subject to so much systematic study and research. Never have so many reports on the mineral, the agricultural, the transportation, the forest and the geographical aspects of the North, been written. Now the problems of Cana-

people of Coppermine, on Coronation Gulf in the Arctic Ocean — 1,200 miles north of Saskatoon — enjoyed excellent swimming in the ocean. The temperature reached a high of 68 degrees, in the shallow water at Coppermine. It was the hottest summer in the history of the Arctic. The vegetable gardens at Yellowknife, a mere 750 miles in direct line north and west of Saskatoon, flourished this year. By contrast, the summer of 1947 was too cool for gardens north of the 60th parallel, the northern boundary of Saskatchewan.

BUT no evidence is needed at this late date to prove that the Northwest Territories are habitable. It is as a place to make a living that the region is the subject of new attention. The population of the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic is about 8,000 persons, of whom 1,500 are Eskimo and 4,000 are Indian. By contrast, the Yukon Territory has a population of 6,000 or 7,000. Among the whites, 60 per cent of the population

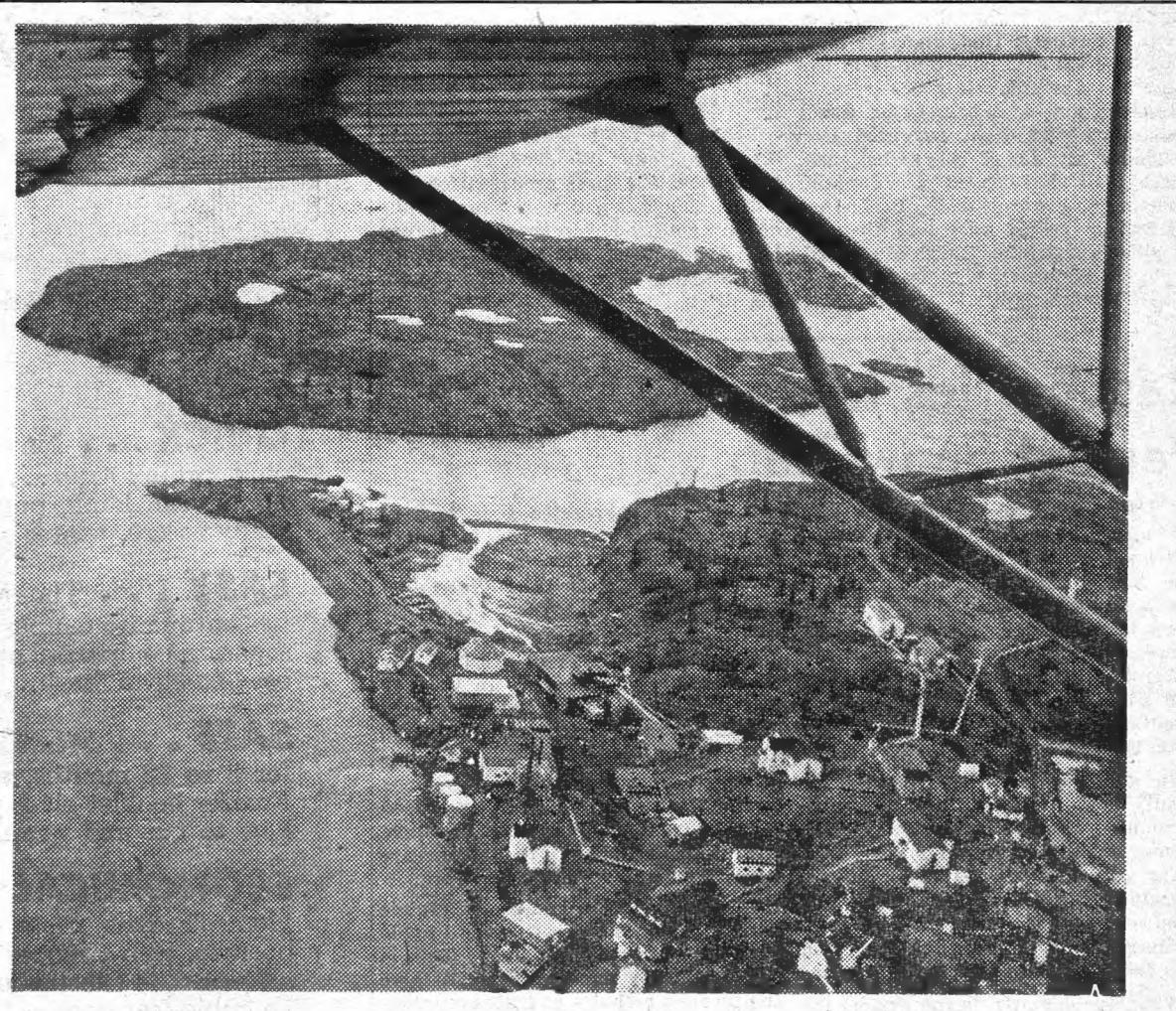
the uranium ores of Great Bear Lake, the gold ores of Yellowknife, the oil field at Norman Wells or the Mackenzie River, the extraordinary copper deposits of the Coppermine, the stone age life of the Eskimo, the midnight sun, and the remembered tragedies of history such as the unsolved disappearance of Sir John Franklin and 100 men who perished with him.

IT is a new and unknown land, yet with familiarity the mysteries will fade and instead the North will be seen as an extension of the inhabited region of North America, an unended frontier. It is a place of rugged work, short summers, and high costs. Yet as the world's population presses for new living space, it will undoubtedly fill with people on a scale that cannot be discussed without generating intense controversy. The estimates vary greatly. The key to them may be the elapsed time in which estimates are likely to be fulfilled.

On the short term, the population of the Mackenzie District and the Yukon may increase 4,000 to 5,000 persons in the next ten years. This is the estimate found in "The New North-West," a survey published in 1947 by the Canadian Social Research Council, edited by Prof. C. A. Dawson.

Fifteen Million Acres Cultivable

The Canadian North Pacific Planning Project, with Dr. Charles Camse as director, published its report last year, under the title "Canada's New Northwest." Its estimate was



dian-American joint defence are attracting new attention to the North.

Never were the questions so persistent to the future of Canada, of how much wealth lies in the North to be explored and exploited, and of how many people will the North support?

One question that has been fully answered is that the Canadian Northwest is habitable. The white man can live well in comfort in it.

This summer, the writer discovered that for ten consecutive days the

is under 30 years of age and the men outnumber the women three to one.

The Northwest is therefore a young man's country. Employment with the mining companies at Yellowknife and Great Bear Lake, or the transportation companies on the Mackenzie system and the air routes, provides good wages though the work is hard. A young man has a chance to make a stake for himself in the Northwest, as he has had in other regions.

It is the unusual features of the north country that catch and hold the attention of the Canadian people —

that the region included in its study — the northern parts of Alberta and British Columbia, the Yukon and the Mackenzie area as far east as the 110th meridian — would have a population of 500,000 by 1975. It has a population of 110,000 now. The report added: "It is within the range of possibility that this figure might be doubled." The basis of this estimate was the density of population in the prairie provinces with their known economic attractions.

(Continued on page 11)

Manitoba Power Commission's Largest Project Since War

THE Manitoba Power Commission has started construction of 143 miles of 115,000-volt transmission line from a new terminal station being erected at Parkdale, north of Winnipeg. This line will feed into the Commission's system at Brandon where the present terminal station will be enlarged. The total cost of this project is approximately \$850,000. The Commission's existing main trunk lines into western Manitoba operate at 66,000 volts.

This new line operating at 115,000 volts will increase the capacity of the Commission's system and as it will not be tapped between Parkdale and Brandon, will provide a considerable improvement in the voltage regulation for the western system. Voltage regulation on the system east of Brandon will also be improved due to the relief provided to the existing 66,000-volt network.

The new terminal station at Park-

dale will tap the Winnipeg Electric Company's 110,000-volt line from Great Falls Hydro Electric plant.

Connecting circuits will feed the interlake area of the Province and the rural areas surrounding Parkdale.

The contract for the erection of the control building in the Parkdale terminal station which will house the automatic protective and operating equipment, meters, etc., has just been let to the Winnipeg Supply and Fuel Company.

The new 115,000-volt line out of Parkdale being constructed by the Commission's own crews will be erected on H frame wood pole structures as far as Portage la Prairie. From Portage to Brandon it will be strung as an additional circuit on the existing steel towers.

The Commission's existing terminal station at Brandon will be expanded to provide for transformers and allied equipment that will convert the incoming power at 115,000 volts to 33,000 volts for connection to the lines into the City of Brandon and the lines radiating north, south and west.

In the municipalities of South Norfolk, Morris, Saskatchewan and Minto, and in the villages of Lena, Wakopa and Desford 409 customers were connected to the system during the month of July.

Pole setting in the rural electrification program shows satisfactory progress, with 13,321 poles being set during July of this year, making a total of 31,471 poles set since May, 1948. This is almost double the number set during the same period last year.

Relocation of some lines has been necessary with new highways being built in various sections of the province. Meanwhile, pole setting continues in the municipalities of De Salaberry, Rockwood, Pipestone, Albert, Rosser, Grey, Roblin, Arthur and Blanshard. Over 560 miles of wire were strung during the month of July as compared with 260 miles strung during the same period last year. Farm areas which are in the process of being energized are the municipalities of Dufferin, Morris, Woodworth and Hamiota.

WHAT the population will be rests with the future and such factors as the pressure for land, the immigration policies of the Canadian government, and the standard of living acceptable to incoming people. The stage now is the stage of penetration of the North, by economic agencies. This phase has quickened as a result of the war. The small pontoon-equipped airplane that opened up the North in the 1930's is still doing work-horse service. But it is supplemented by larger aircraft using recently-built landing fields along the Alaska Highway, and McMurray, Fort Smith, Norman Wells, Great Bear Lake and at many other points, including (soon) the R.C.A.F. base at Kiggigauit at the mouth of the Mackenzie River;

The transportation system of the Mackenzie River is steadily improving. As the traffic grows, it will expand still more with better facilities for handling heavy freight and speeding shipments during the four-month season of navigation to the Arctic. The production and distribution of fuel oil and gasoline from Norman Wells has been greatly stimulated as a result of the war, so that one finds even the Eskimos at Coppermine with oil stoves in their summer tents. The federal government's big hydro-electric plant on the Snare River will bring power and light to Yellowknife mines and households this fall, a distance of 90 miles.

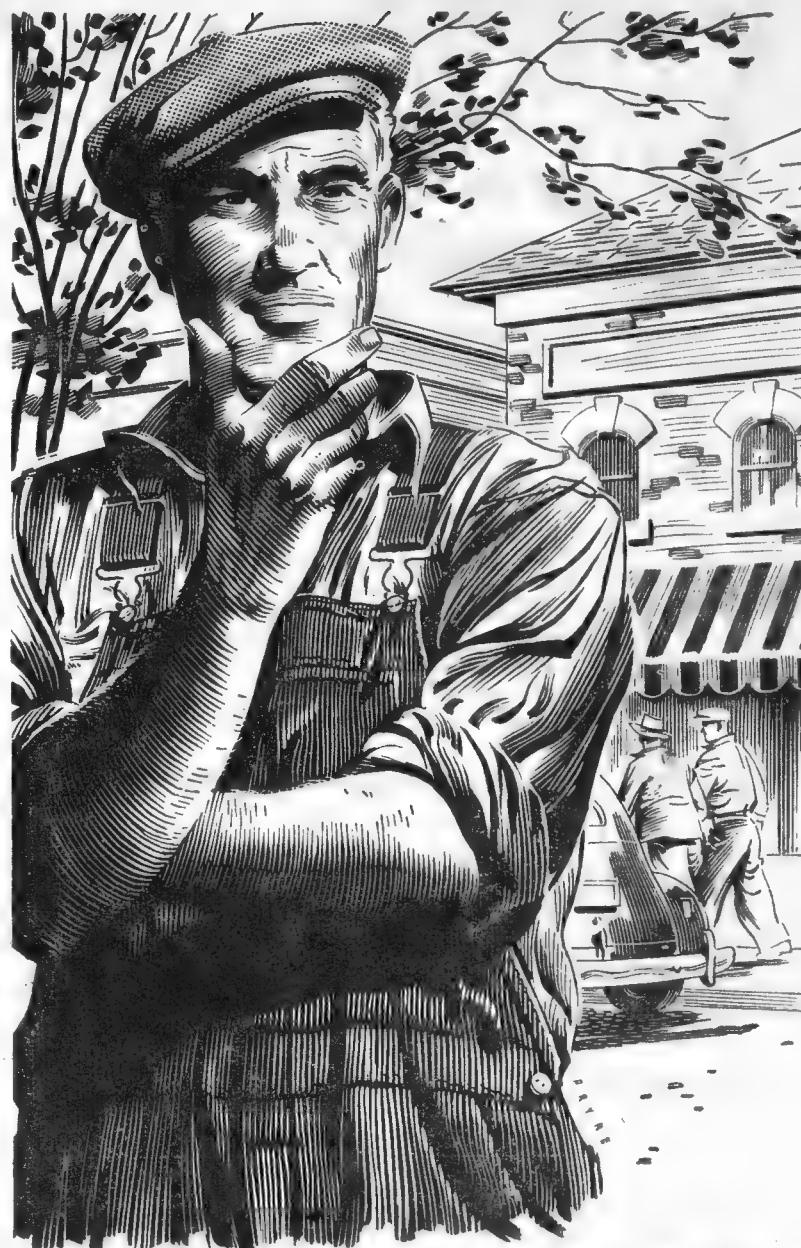
As economic agencies are penetrating the North, the horizon of Canadian knowledge of the land that lies in the Arctic watershed is extending season by season. New facts are being ascertained about the northwestern fifth of Canada, facts that will change the outlook of the Canadian people on that part of their country. The area comprises 1,500,000 square miles and to use a worn phrase, it has scarcely been scratched yet.

Vacuum Cleaning For Cows!

CONTENTED cows, a contented farmer and more milk was the result of using a Hoover vacuum cleaner on the 46 bovines in the herd belonging to an Eastern farmer.

Lice disturbed the cows, much as they do every large herd, and it took three men half a day to currycomb them — and then many of the little pests would simply jump around until they found a new home. The cows, according to Charles F. Childs, the owner, "switched their tails, kicked their hoofs, nodded their heads and generally itched." They were uncontented. But recently a Hoover salesman solved the problem. Using a cylinder-type Hoover Cleaner equipped with a furniture brush, he cleaned the entire herd in little more than an hour.

Everything the Hoover picked up was taken out and burned, so the bugs didn't have a chance. And maybe the cows aren't happy.



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Before You Rebuild Check Joists And Beams

BEFORE any money is spent on rebuilding or redesigning a house, it is wise to do careful checking of the structure. The place to start is in the basement. Check the posts, beams, sills, joists, and the concrete foundation. An attempt should be made to estimate how many more years they are good for.

In basementless homes, it is more difficult to check the supporting members of your house, but it is a wise thing to do even if it is necessary to dig underneath the building for a careful study of its condition.

Many of those living in basementless houses may be thinking about excavating for a basement. The job will be much easier and usually cheaper if the basement is dug near the present building, the concrete poured and then the house is moved on to the new site. Jacking up a building, digging out the soil from under it and pouring the concrete is much more difficult than the method suggested above.

After inspecting carefully the wood and concrete that supports the house, check the floors and walls. If the floors are off level, see what can be done to bring them back into position. If walls and ceilings show cracks, then the foundations are not carrying the weight of the house, and it may be very expensive to correct this point. Ceiling cracks may indicate that the ceiling joists are not strong enough. If rooms are planned for the upstairs, be sure the ceilings of the main floor are strong enough. Check around your chimney. Here is a place where floors are often sagging, walls cracking especially in corners, and ceilings may show that under-settling has taken place.

Before rebuilding be satisfied in your own mind that you will obtain what you want for the money you plan to spend.

Potato Sprouting Can Be Stopped

SPROUTING potatoes have always proven costly to growers who store them over winter for sale at higher spring prices. Time and labor are consumed in removing sprouts. Even then potatoes weigh less. Actual weight measurements show that an average of nine pounds per bushel can be lost to sprouts.

While most farmers plan to maintain their storage at a temperature low enough so tubers will not sprout, this is not often possible. Scientists have been working on this problem for some time and have developed a chemical dust which will stop sprouting even if temperatures are too high or other storage conditions develop which promote sprout growth.

Known as "Barsprout," this chemical acts like a hormone and is applied any time after harvest or during early winter. It will maintain its sprout inhibiting power well into the spring, it is claimed. Since the dust should be applied on every tuber, the entire bin would have to be moved if this is done after the potatoes have been placed in storage. Ingenious

farmers, however, have devised hoppers which sit over the chute leading to the bin. As the potatoes roll towards the bin they receive a thorough dusting which requires a minimum of time and labor.

Cost of treatment is approximately 12 cents a bushel. There is no danger of food contamination as the chemical is not poisonous.

So effective has this chemical proven, farmers are strongly advised against applying it on potatoes which are to be used for seed. Experience has shown this may seriously reduce germination.—C. I. L. Bulletin.

To Control Gully Erosion Build Contour Dykes

THE spring of 1948 will be well remembered in many districts for the serious gully erosion caused by spring runoff water. Many of the gullies formed have caused inconvenience in farming operations throughout the year and unless further gullying is stopped serious damage to fields may result.

Fall is the time when gully control should be given attention. If a gully usually carries a large volume of runoff water it is best to seed it to grass. Where the amount of water carried is not excessive contour dykes can be constructed across the gully to carry water away from the gully and seeding to grass is not necessary. Both methods of control have proved quite successful on southern Alberta sub-stations.

Before constructing contour dykes it is first necessary to fill in the eroded gully so that farm machinery can cross without difficulty. This can be done by ploughing in both sides and finishing with a small grader. The one-way disk can replace the plough in this work. When this job is completed the bottom of the draw should be about ten feet wide and level and the sides should be sloped. The construction of contour dykes can now be done.

Three or four contour dykes in half a mile usually are sufficient with the first one being constructed at the top of the draw. The plow, grader, and one-way disk can be used in constructing contour dykes. When the dyke is completed it should be at least ten feet wide and about sixteen inches high and the ditch on the upper side should be about sixteen inches deep. The length depends on the contour of the land, the dykes being led to places where erosion will not take place. Starting at the draw the grade should be about six inches to one hundred feet, and when the water is safely away from the draw the grade is lessened until the last one hundred feet is level.

Gully erosion control is not difficult and does not take much time. The time spent is more than made up by eliminating the inconveniences and subsequent serious damage caused by the presence of gullies.

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 10)

How Big a Dugout Should Be Built?

H. D. AYERS, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., answers that question with another:

How much water do you need? The dugout must store enough water to supply the needs for domestic, livestock, or irrigation use. Provision must be made for an average yearly loss of three to four feet, by evaporation and seepage. A reserve depth of at least three to four feet should remain in the dugout prior to refill by runoff, to insure a continuous supply of fresh water. Where the dugout water is to be used throughout the winter, a depth of five to six feet should remain prior to freeze-up to prevent freezing to the bottom.

A minimum depth of eight feet in addition to actual use, must therefore be provided when constructing a dugout.

Where water is to be used the year round for main livestock and domestic supply, a depth of 14 feet is required. Where a summer supply of water only is required, a depth of 12 feet is sufficient. Where the water is to be used solely for garden irrigation, the depth is not an important consideration. These recommended depths will provide a reasonably secure water supply, provided the sub-soil is tight and seepage is not excessive.

The length and width of the dugout are varied to provide the required capacity, according to the demand. With 3:1 end slopes and 1½:1 side slopes, a dugout 100 feet by 60 feet will provide a year round water supply for household and 10 to 15 head of livestock. This is the smallest size recommended. A dugout of 150 feet by 75 feet would provide a summer water supply for 100 to 125 head of stock, or year-round supply for household and 50 head of livestock.

It is preferable to have a separate dugout for garden irrigation, that can be pumped dry by fall. A dugout 150 feet by 75 feet, and 12 feet deep, would irrigate an area of 1½ acres.

A large (150 feet by 75 feet) dugout should have a drainage area of from 120 acres on flat watersheds in Southeastern Saskatchewan, to 70 acres in Southwestern Saskatchewan. A small dugout (100 feet by 60 feet) requires about one-half of the above drainage area. Local conditions of topography, soil, and vegetative cover will influence the drainage area required.

Minerals For Animals

WHILE minerals are important in animal nutrition it is well to keep in mind that extravagant and unwarranted claims are often made for their use. There is no single mineral substance or mixture, commercial or home prepared, which is entirely suitable for all classes of animals or under all conditions, says E. Van Nise, Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

Common salt is valuable to all farm animals and may well be kept before them in a separate container.

Legume hay or pasture provides calcium and phosphorous. These minerals, however, may be provided by adding bone meal at the rate of one or two per cent in the chop or monocalcium phosphate in smaller quantities. These minerals help to prevent milk fever in cows or a general mineral deficiency as shown when cattle chew bones or sticks to get needed minerals. Bonemeal for cattle is often mixed with an equal quantity of salt

or one of monocalcium phosphate to three parts of salt.

Although milk is generally considered a protein supplement, it is also rich in calcium which enhances its value in pig feeding. In the absence of milk tankage helps to supply protein and minerals of animal origin easily assimilated by pigs.

Actual tests at the Scott Station have shown that pigs need direct sunlight or fish oil to enable them to benefit by the minerals consumed.

If fresh soil is not available to new born pigs, iron is required to prevent anemia. Treatment should begin three days after birth by placing on the tongue an amount of reduced iron that can be held on a 10-cent piece. This should be repeated once per week for three or four weeks.

Horses and sheep on reasonably good feed require few minerals except salt, although a small allowance of bone meal is sometimes used profitably for growing stock. In some areas a small quantity of potassium iodide given during the gestation period is required to prevent an iodine deficiency in the young animals characterized by hairlessness in pigs, joint ill in foals, and goiter in lambs and calves.

Lighter Grazing Recommended

DURING the past two years, many stockmen have found it necessary to graze certain of their pastures at heavier than usual rates, because of failure of stock watering supplies or for other reasons. Where such has occurred, it must be remembered that the current year's production will be less than average unless an exceptionally favorable season is before us. Thus pastures overstocked during the past two years should be grazed at lighter rates this season, because the grass will not be there for livestock to make the best gains.

Urge After Harvest Weed Control

GET a head start on next year's weeds," that's the advice of Herbert A. Pass, Director of Research Green Cross Insecticides. "Spray stubble grain with 2,4-D. It's your chance to give the stubbornest perennials a strong dose of 2,4-D with perfect safety."

In early summer sprayings there is a limit to the amount of 2,4-D which may be applied. As a result, hard-to-kill weeds like thistle and bindweed cannot be treated with as high a dosage as after harvest. There is an additional advantage in that stubble spraying this fall will make next year's perennials easier to treat.

Any type of spray equipment can be used for this after harvest spraying, although low volume equipment is preferable for its water-saving features. "Spot" spraying of weed patches, such as Canada Thistle will also make for greater economy.

Remember that 2,4-D cannot be used on fields seeded down to clover or other legumes and that 2,4-D cannot be expected to give results on grass weeds in stubble treatment. Also, spraying should take place at least two weeks before plowing.



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CALGARY

BRITISH COLUMBIA ROUND-UP

Floods, Rain, Blight play
havoc with B.C. cropsFar West Farmers, buffeted by elements
this year, fear more floods next spring.New Agro-engineering Building is
great step forward.

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

ANOTHER great forward step in the development of agriculture in British Columbia and a closer relationship between the farmer and the industrialist took place on Sept. 9 with the formal opening of the new \$60,000 agricultural engineering mechanics building.

Approximately 125 persons attended. They were drawn from the farms, Junior Clubs, government agencies and manufacturers of farm equipment.

The visitors were shown 150 power units ranging from auto and tractor engines to irrigation pumps and chain saws. One interesting feature was a demonstration of a hydraulic dynamometer for testing horse-power, temperatures and pressures of motors.

In this building agricultural students will receive training in operation, maintenance and repairing of farm implements so when they return home they will be in a position to operate their units to the best advantage.

Prof. J. R. W. Young, formerly of University of Saskatchewan, is acting head of the department. His assistants all come from Saskatchewan. They were: Prof. T. L. Coulthard, Prof. F. Leroux and Laboratory Technician Wilf Gleave.

University of B.C. is carrying out a long range program; clearing 70 acres for test crops on the university farm; enlarging the cattle barns; constructing eight new sections of greenhouses for research in agriculture, botany, forestry and zoology.

There is good news, too, in the establishment of a Dominion department of agriculture laboratory on the west coast for the rearing of insects which will attack and destroy insects injurious to B.C. fruits, vegetables, and timber.

But the biggest news in B.C. this year is bad weather news which had dogged every step the growers made in the fruitlands, the hopfields, the coastal potato regions and the arid reaches where the Herefords graze in the Cariboo.

It goes back to the heavy snows of last winter, when ranchers predicted floods, and were branded as alarmists. On one of Spencer's ranches the men bulldozed 500 miles of snow roads to get feed to the cattle.

With spring came the floods, and these were followed by heavy rains. The situation today is: hay meadows in the interior under water; only a fraction of feed cut this summer; mountain lakes brimming over; and water gushing out of rocks in the semi-desert country.

With new snows now falling in the mountains, they are wondering what is going to happen next year. In the meantime, there is little feed for this winter.

It is forecast that about 20,000 to 30,000 head of breeding stock that would normally be kept on the range will have to be sold this fall unless government agencies and railroads step into the "emergency" with help in the form of feed shipments.

The cattle growers naturally don't

want to overload the Vancouver market in the short space of time between now and winter. There has been some suggestion of shipping to Calgary and the east.

Then, too, if feed is shipped into the rangelands there is the costly trucking to the ranches. But regardless of what steps are taken, it is likely that a record number of animals will go on sale at the annual auction in Williams Lake, October 11-15. The cry has gone out for cattle cars; and doubts are expressed that the Pacific Great Eastern Railroad will be able to handle the extra load.

The record rainfall in B.C. this summer also dealt a severe blow to the potato growers, a highly organized group, proud of their disease-control accomplishments. But Late Blight hit the crops on the lower mainland. It is estimated that there will be a 20 per cent loss through Late Blight in coastal areas. This may be somewhat high.

However, in a number of districts in the interior Late Blight did not cause damage, and no shortage of spuds is anticipated. In fact, orders for 100 cars of seed potatoes are being filled for Oregon and California.

Arrangements are being made for shipments to South America.

Meanwhile B.C. potato growers are again preparing to plant test plots at Oceanside, Cal., just north of San Diego, where they will be inspected by prospective U.S.A. buyers in February.

Oregon buyers are now specifying in their future orders: "subject to results of test plots at Oceanside," which growers here feel justifies plantings in California.

Floods and a rainy summer took a heavy toll of crops, buildings, bridges and dykes in the Fraser Valley, but it is astonishing how quickly the combined efforts of government agencies, growers, Red Cross and other organizations are getting things back to normal.

The dairy herds, being moved from one place to another, showed the strain, and milk production dropped. Imported feeds helped somewhat, though the fodder was not always of good quality. However, pastures have been replowed and seeded, and are showing green again.

Berry growers will probably have the toughest time. It is estimated that three years will be required to get back into normal production.

Hop growers did not suffer from floods and wet weather as much as had been anticipated. Most of the fields are on fairly high ground; about three thousand pickers were engaged in the harvest. Fields were said to have averaged from "heavy crop" to 20 per cent below normal, according to location.

With the worst flood in five decades in the background, work is being rushed on the Fraser River dykes to guard against a similar tragedy next spring.

Gangs are brushing the dykes, testing foundations and reconstructing weak spots. Final plans are being made for the first unit of river control program at the mouth of the Fraser at a cost of \$3,500,000.

(Continued on page 15)



AUTUMN

CHILDREN GO BACK TO SCHOOL... leaves redder and fall... darkness comes earlier... the last crops are taken in... fires become popular again... there is frost in the morning air.

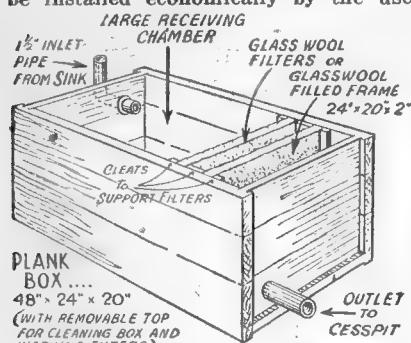
Now is the time to think of winter comforts, repairs to the house and buildings... fuel... winter feed. A good time too for quiet planning and for talking over with our nearest branch manager your plans and financial needs for the future. He welcomes your call.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

A Soap And Grease Trap For Kitchen Sink Drain

By NEIL M. TUPPER

WHERE a private cesspit is used, an efficient soap and grease trap can be installed economically by the use



of glass wool air filters, procurable at hardware stores.

The box holding the filters is made of planking and either set in the ground outside or in the basement so

B.C. Round-up

(Continued from page 14)

Completion of the project is expected to keep the waters of the Fraser from running over Sturgeon bank to the north and Roberts bank to the south. It will give the river a faster runoff.

Farther up the river great sandbars were formed during the floods, a definite menace to farming operations next year, because they restrict the flow, and are apt to start the water coursing over the land.

Variable weather in the Okanagan brought a number of fruits to maturity at one time and that upset harvesting plans. As a result there were urgent calls to Vancouver in mid-September for 400 pickers; and a number of girls for cannery work.

Wet weather brought tomatoes to maturity in soggy condition. This messed up marketing and shipments to the east. The tomatoes were too soft to stand a long haul.

Hail hit some of the apple orchards. Notwithstanding that, there will be an estimated 8,000,000 boxes of apples. This poses a marketing problem for the 3,600 members of B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. Without a United Kingdom market, they will have to concentrate on North American buyers; some shipments to the Orient.

Okanagan growers, too, are faced with high production costs. They figure production costs have risen 139 per cent since 1939; packing and handling costs up 96 per cent.

In Kelowna the influx of population and industrial extensions have contributed to a shortage of electrical power. City officials and ranchers claim that electric light and industrial circuits are supplying less power than required, a threat to the packing of the apple crop.

The lake levels at Kelowna and other points, are still too high for comfort, owing to unseasonable weather, and this brings fears for comfort and safety during the winter.

Weather, however, has ever been one of the big gambles in farming; and B.C. may take some small comfort from the fact that this province has not been alone in taking one severe storm after another this year.

On the brighter side is the fact that agricultural products are bringing good prices; and in most cases a ready market. Then, too, there is the realization, now firmly established in the minds of all, that there must be a program of water control linked with irrigation in this country; and that the program must be of a continuing, constructive nature.

It is easy to clean. Filters are fitted into the box with cleats to hold them in place near the outlet end. By using two filters the rush of water is checked allowing a more complete filtering action.

Drain pipe from the sink enters the box near the top, passes through the filters and leaves the box at the bottom to flow into the pit proper.

Without the use of a trap the soapy, greasy water flows straight into the pit where it soon clogs up the porous soil and eventually the water will not seep away at all. This means a major cleaning job.

When the soap trap clogs the top can be removed, the two filters taken out and washed with a hose or buckets of water and replaced. Sediment in the box is cleaned with a shovel.

Be sure to install the filters near the outlet end of box so all the water has a chance to clear the drain pipe before it stops flowing.

If filters are not procurable at stores, good ones can be made at home by making frames of one-by-two-inch lumber, nail on one side, with cleats, some one-inch mesh chicken wire. Fill the frame with glass insulation wool then cover this with more of the wire to hold the wool in position. They do a good job and may, like the ready-made ones, be used repeatedly after washing.

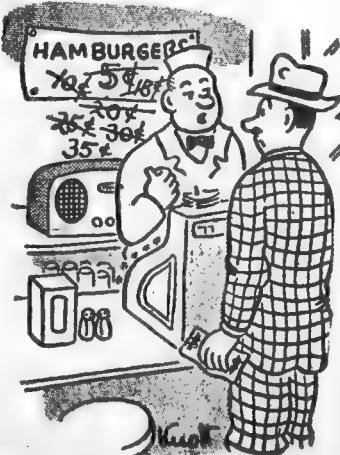
They will need to be cleaned about three times a year, where there is a large family. Lint, etc., is also picked up all of which will add to the efficient life of the cesspit.

New Type Birth Certificate To Be Issued To Manitobans

A new laminated type of birth certificate, smaller and more permanent than the paper form now in use, is now available for distribution to Manitoba citizens.

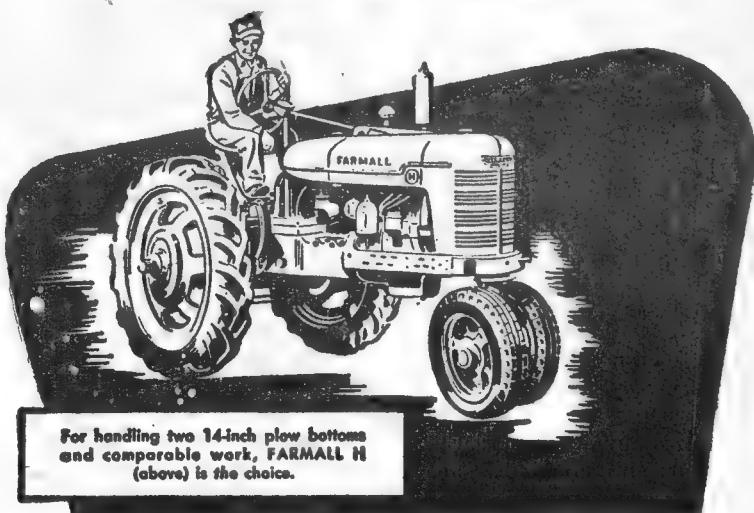
The new certificates are made of celluloid acetate, 1/100 of an inch thick, and are water and perspiration proof. Measuring 3 1/2" x 2 1/2", they will fit easily into a card case or wallet and will be a convenient means of identification. The cards will contain name, place of birth, date of birth and index number.

The regular paper form of birth certificate will still be available to those who desire it, as it is still useful for legal purposes.



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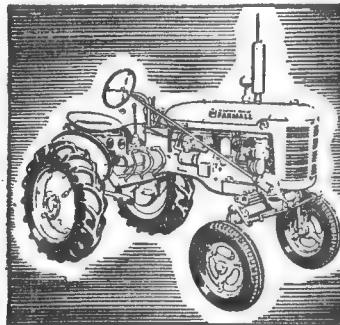


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Left: Farmall Super A offers hydraulic Farmall TOUCH-CONTROL and new "combustion control."

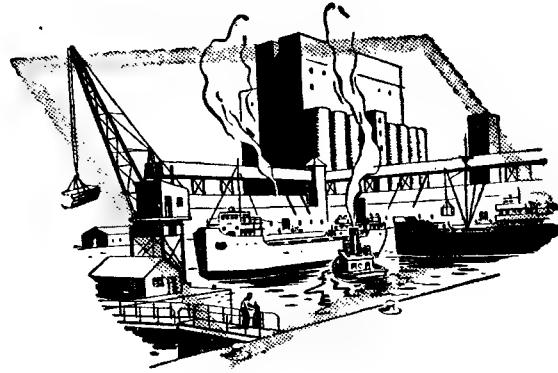
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YOU'RE TELLING US—

Why Be a Farmer?

Our readers supply many reasons, among them peace, security, independence, satisfaction from a good way of life and the enjoyment of life close to nature.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—It just couldn't be done—picking the best letter out of the number we received telling us why it was good to be a farmer. Instead of a \$10 prize for the best letter, we have increased the prize to \$25 and have decided to split it five ways to the first five listed below.

Need we say that we are immensely pleased with the response to this question. The letters were thoughtful, constructive and well written into the bargain. Other letters, which could not be fitted into this issue will be run as space permits in our regular letter column.

Prize Letters

In 1945 I made up my mind to stay on the farm to become a mink rancher. Also because my Dad was crippled and most of the boys were married, in the army, or off to some city. I realized I had a grave problem to overcome if I wanted to build up this quarter-section farm which was sliding back with each year.

Not being really interested in farm work, the main drawing card which kept me here were my trio of mink which I had purchased and was very proud of. Mink ranching is an expensive business to start with, and, although I was dreaming of the future I would make out of them, I fully realized that the farm had to be brought to a paying basis in order to make a living for my parents, myself and to build up my ranch according to the schedule I had laid out in my plans.

So, taking stock of my surroundings and noting the procedure of the management, I realized some changes would have to be made if I wanted to reach my desired goal of a fur farmer through the farm.

The farm at that time under today's valuation could possibly be valued at \$5,000, including stock. Although cattle were a good price, I decided the 17 head on the place did not belong here due to feed shortage. The first step was to cut down the cattle herd to a few milking cows and seed a few acres to alfalfa hay to supply an abundance of feed for them rather than keep a larger, poorly nourished herd.

This step profited greatly as well as cut down a great deal of work. Next I managed to rid the place of all poultry. We then ordered a flock of laying hens, and now have a very profitable chicken ranch consisting of 600 hens.

There were also a number of hogs on the farm for which I found the location suitable but not the price in comparison with that of grain, so they had to go as well.

Just as hopes were mounting high and the mink herd had increased to 50 animals, along comes a slump in fur prices and as if that wasn't enough, the slaughtering plant where I purchased all my horse meat from closed down to fur farmers which meant a meat shortage followed by rising cost of production from the mink yard.

We have converted a small room into an office where I keep records on all farm and mink ranch performances, as I find it impossible to successfully operate a farm or business without records since records, if properly kept, point out which angles pay and which don't.

And so within 3 short years the value of that property has jumped from \$5,000 to \$12,000. All invest-

Secondly, you always have a roof over your head as long as you own your own farm. You can have your house built as nicely as any city home and usually to your own taste.

Thirdly, you are your own boss, and that means a lot to me as I can take a day or week at any time off when ever I want, and not have to worry about my job, also I can work as long or short hours, hard or easy as I feel inclined to do so. Success depends on myself in the way I farm and from knowledge of conditions.

To me this adds up to security and independence, which I do not feel you have in the city if working for a wage.

Farming does not require as much education as some trades, but it takes as much tact as it is a highly-skilled trade.

Reg. W. Ash

Grimshaw, Alta.

To the Editor:—

Herewith please find my contribution on your subject, "Why Be a Farmer?"

Sometimes I wonder! For twelve years now, we've pitted our brain and brawn against nature and the elements to wrest a living from the soil, so I feel free to give a few personal opinions.

Early in our married life I marvelled at the unfailing optimism, courage and fortitude of my husband. He had great hopes for he had just weathered the "hungry thirties" and things were looking up. Gradually I have been imbued with the same moral force which sees the farmer and his family through good times and bad.

The winter of 1948 really tried our patience and perseverance; taking the children five miles to school over snow-blocked roads; rationing and replenishing our feed supply so we could bring our cattle into the spring without too great a loss; keeping cheerful even when the last big storm came on April 26 and with it several new-born calves to be kept alive in spite of the bad weather.

(Continued on page 18)

Down the Ways at Waterways



Star-Phoenix, Saskatoon, Photo.

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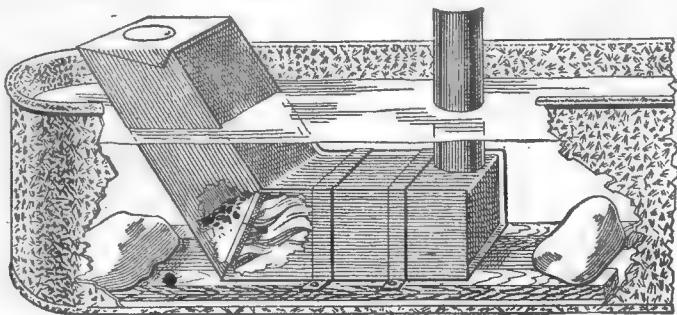
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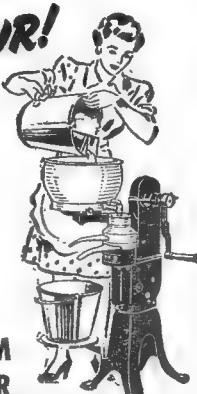
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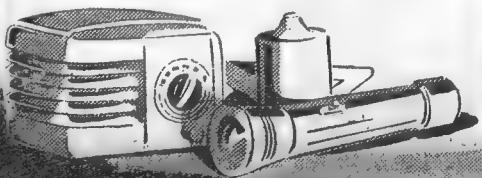
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YOU'RE TELLING US—

But, oh! the spring, that glorious season, when all life is renewed and hope is born again for better things this year.

As farmers we're busy people, but we don't punch a time-clock. Oh! the chores have to be done constantly, and during the growing season there's endless work; but did you ever just take the day off and go on a picnic with the family? Or go to the ball game in a nearby town? It really gives you a lift and then the work seems much easier, too, if you're careful not to keep your nose too close to the grindstone.

We have a habit of going to town on Saturday afternoon. Our plans are made that way without anyone's permission. There's the weekly shopping to do, the friends and neighbors to meet and chat with and most nights the early show; and so home again and to bed for we must be at church in the morning to give thanks for the many blessings and to ask again for those God-given favors not yet granted.

Then there are the boys, ten and seven. We read so much about juvenile delinquency that we heartily wish that every boy could grow up on a farm. Mostly they're too busy to get into harmful mischief. I don't mean always busy working; there are so many things for a farm boy to do: the daily chores which teach him responsibility in a concrete way no textbook can; in summer the books to explore; the berry patches to browse through and time to bring home enough for a pie; the camping trips to beauty spots on our own farm. Thus far they haven't spent the night alone. They're young yet. That day will come. In winter there's skiing, skating, tobogganing and sleigh-riding with school firmly sandwiched in between.

I have just returned from a visit to my sister who has a rooming house in a nearby city. When I see how people can be so desperate for a place to live that even a basement room will do, I think of my nice little home, without many modern facilities, but mine! and oh so comfortable and cheerful! Again I know I am thrice blessed.

Our cost of living has gone up, of course, but we take many things for granted that our town and city neighbors are forced to consider expensive necessities or luxuries. To name a few: beef, pork, fowl, milk, cream, butter, eggs, honey and the garden vegetables fresh and canned which are so delicious and abundant this time of year.

Don't you young people who are reading this get the idea that these things just happen. They don't! You need a large investment of cash and effort. There's land and machinery to buy and operating expenses to meet, good year or bad. But in the end it's worth it all. It's a good way of life!

Farm Booster.
Rosebud, Alta.

To the Editor:

In the August issue of your paper you have, on page 5, asked for the opinions of your readers on various subjects. I shall endeavor to give my reasons as to why I am in the farming business.

I don't think that any young man could find a better occupation than farming. True there is a lot of work connected with a farm, but the work has one advantage that very few occupations can equal. By this I mean variety.

Every type of work from mechanical to carpentering can be found on a farm. This prevents the job from becoming a dull grind.

Above all a young man on the farm will find himself being his own boss very early in life and what person doesn't like to point with pride to the place where he performs his daily work and say: "This is my business. I own it."

Leslie L. Rosenaur.

Pincher Creek.

To the Editor:

During the close cropped depression years when dollars were more scarce than shell eggs in war-time London, the farm had little to offer. I reasoned that the farmer, lingering in the twilight of civilization, had always followed in the wake of events I fancied that an education held the key to a better life, so I pursued it relentlessly until various letters had been fixed after my name. I entered upon professional duties, but ill health followed upon swifter feet and carried me back to the farm. My return was by default, therefore, as well as by choice.

I supposed that I would at least be of some note on the farm, but I discovered that not even Elsie, the cow, would give the last two hairs of her tail for my degrees. I have found that people can best appreciate those who are good at their own game and this common trait is a rugged virtue in the farmer. It grows naturally out of the unfettered nature of his occupation. Freedom to farmers is as natural as iron bars to jail birds. That factor has a spiritual quality and is the one above all others which would lead me to choose farming as a permanent occupation.

It does seem at times that all the oppressors of mankind have formed an alliance against him, but these are imponerous evils rather than personal enemies. As compared to the prod of a factory foreman they are almost unreal. The man passing the turnstile today is not really a man, but a number. The principal difference between him and the one who wears a striped costume is the fact that he gets a pay cheque and is let out at night, though his bread and butter may not be quite as sure.

The relative merits of city and country life are incomparable. It is the difference between the bee hive and the clover field. The fruits of human labor are concentrated in the city, but the fragrance and beauty of God's handiwork are found in the country.

Civic authorities spend huge sums in order to give those a taste of it who are doomed to pound the city pavements. Farmers have it for free. The varying panorama of fields and woods, meadows, lakes and dwellings overspread by the kaleidoscopic heavens provide him with a gallery of pictorial excellence faintly mirrored in the works of the most honored masters.

This is the setting for real life. This is the habitat of the most basic of all industries and this is the age when organization threatens the free spirit of man. But in spite of all the adverse contrivances of man and nature, may the farmer never exchange his freedom for anybody's golden potage.

History teaches us that sturdier qualities can be found in the twilight of civilization than under its brightest lights and it may well be that those who follow in the wake of events are close enough.

Ernest Larson.

New Norway, R.R. 1, Alberta.

End of Prize Winners

Runners-Up on Page 19

YOU'RE TELLING US—

To the Editor:

I will never forget the day when I was fifteen years of age and an uncle casually told me, "Now that you are leaving school you'll have to get down to work." I had been brought up on the routine farm chores, but had always loved school and that remark made me feel badly about leaving it because I was a farm lad. Would I accept the tradition of my forefathers and the score of neighbors or would I eventually find a way to satiate my thirst for my learning?

It took six years to answer that question and to get around to go back to school. But to begin over again had not been easy. I had been unfamiliar with the curriculum and the ways for attending school in our city and I could expect very little guidance from anyone in our community. My parents were lukewarm to the idea and the neighbors were critical. To them, going to high school and perhaps university meant leaving the farm for a white-collar job and that was looked upon with indifference and suspicion. "Readin', writin' and 'rithmetic" were all that was necessary to be a farmer. You needed no book-learning to run a plow, pitch hay, milk cows or feed pigs. I would only spend my father's hard-earned money for a passing fancy. Like the prodigal son I would come back to Papa some day and they would be glad because they would have had been right all the time. You see, sir, even though the dawn of mechanized and specialized farming had already unveiled the horizon of a new day in farming methods, the brilliance of the rays were still dazzling the eyes of the farmers.

But I, too, felt I was right. I stuck to my decision and for ten years my head was bent over books, my feet carried me back and forth from the rooming house to the house of learning, my hands were busy making notes, measuring minute quantities in test tubes and adjusting foci of microscopes. When I came out of the University I was both happy and proud with two sheepskins as my reward. I was happy because I had been trained to see a world of everlasting wonders, proud because I had surmounted the obstacles in the path which had lead to the accomplishment of the first major undertaking of my life.

With the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture I naturally turned, at first, to the welfare of my friends in rural communities and for six years I was in the services of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. But now on a specialized farm of my own I have learned that the farm continually yields its fruits willingly only to those noble and worthy of its rich reward. Instead of feeling like the warrior who leaves the field of battle because of inadequate weapons I am in it with the greatest weapon in the world — education.

Euclide Hebert.

Edmonton, Alta.



"Yes, I guess the gas mixture is still a trifle too rich."

To the Editor:

One of the chief reasons why I remained on the farm was my moral obligation towards my parents. They had worked hard and long to secure for me a good education. They poured out their enthusiasm, kindness, and love to bring me up the right way, so that I might better be able to meet life's situations.

I took on a job in the city a few years back, but I soon realized that it took a long time before a person could save money to any considerable degree.

Too many temptations prevailed which produced a deflating effect upon my pocketbook. To keep up in style, not to mention going to the movies, or stopping for a snack occasionally, soon took up all my earnings. Because of the greater inducement to spend I returned to home and once again, farm life.

Many city people have told me that the farm home lacks many of the conveniences enjoyed by them. However, the farm homes of today are becoming more up to date year by year. It is getting to be a common sight to see electricity, sewage facilities and other conveniences available on the larger farm homes.

We hear the common complaints about the farmer's working day being too long. Here, again, this situation usually exists only during the rush seasons, i. e., during seeding and harvesting. Quite a lot of the long hours of drudgery experienced by the farmer years back is being replaced by shorter more comfortable working hours. This has been brought about by the rapid advancement of the machine age.

With the harvest over, the last garden vegetable tucked away in the cellar, and an ample supply of coal on hand, the farmer at long last, finds time to relax. Inside his cozy dwelling he may gaze out and see the first snowflakes whirling lazily to the ground heralding the long winter months. Perhaps he might decide to catch up on his reading of outside world matters. Whatever he does, peace and liberty reign supreme — and what more can anyone desire amidst these troubled times.

P. McBride.

Marengo, Sask.

* * *

To the Editor:

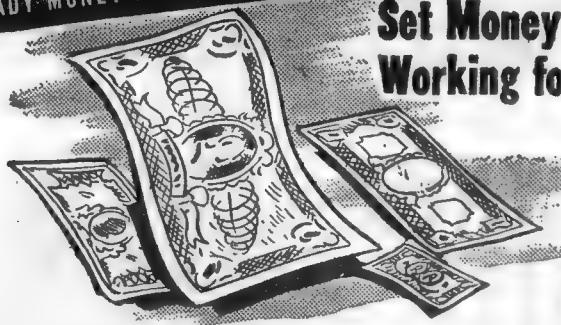
The simple (not so simple) reason why my two daughters left our farm was that when they were growing up, they had to go and work out for that five-dollar-per-month bonus scheme, where the mistress of the house kept the other five dollars for herself. Why couldn't we mothers have gotten the money to help keep them home, as at that time the price of wheat was low and also our eggs and butter was sold at give-away prices. We had quite a struggle to keep our heads above water then. Even now the town people couldn't do without our farmers' money and produce, yet they have an idea on a farm that everything shoots out of the ground without any effort on our part whatever.

They pay dear for smokes and tobacco, but one never hears any kick, only that the price of all farm produce should come down. No wonder the small farmer is pictured in most papers as a funny man. And no wonder we just decide to keep one cow for our own use.

It's no wonder our children shy away, but now mine are married, but the two boys still live home mostly, and come and go as they wish. Had I have known myself 30 years ago the heartbreaks of farming, I'd have shied away too.

Mrs. A. Martin.
Box 244, Eston, Sask.

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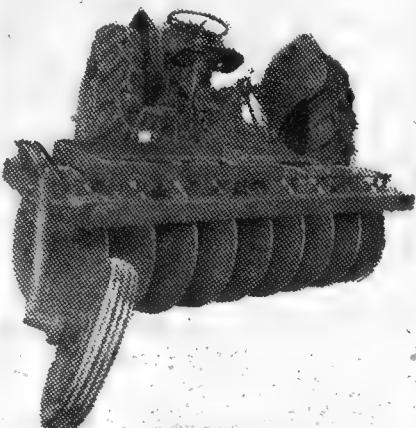
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Farm House Planning Can Be Good Fun

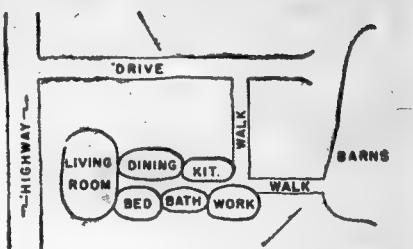
PLANNING is easy when you do one thing at a time and in proper order. You are doing things backwards if you pick out a house before you know where it will be placed and how it will be placed.

Even when you intend to remodel, keep the old house and its location out of mind until you decide the best location and the best plan arrangement. You will be surprised how this method will help you decide what to do with the old house.

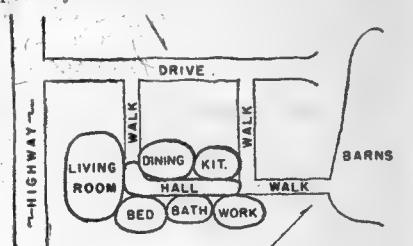
When you know what you want, it is much easier to get it.

To find out what you want, start with the farmstead as it is. Then select the best location for the house and fit the farmhouse to the farm.

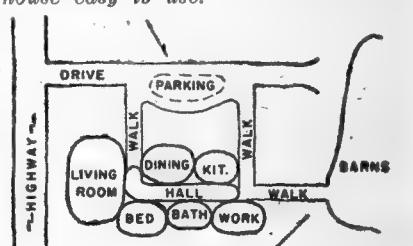
The next step is with a piece of paper and pencil, like this:



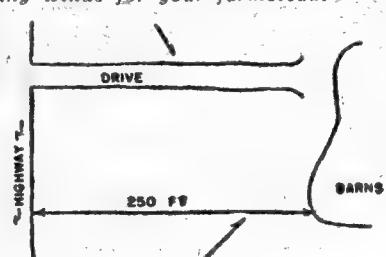
6. Living room nearest the highway. The bedroom or rooms to the quiet, part of the house.



7. A hall that leads to all rooms is a big advantage and will make the house easy to use.



1. Show the highway, the slope of the ground, and the direction of prevailing winds for your farmstead.



8. Now provide a good parking place near the front door and your guests will use it.

(From the Extension Service, Washington State College)

Displaced Rats

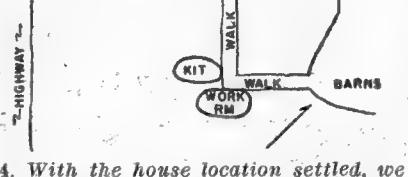
RATS are as bad as human beings in some ways. In the latest *Journal of Wildlife Management*, Dr. John B. Calhoun, of Johns Hopkins, discusses one such aspect of the rat world: the troubles which refugee rats have to put up with when they emigrate.

Dr. Calhoun took a rat census of several adjoining blocks in Baltimore, and trapped and marked many of the native-born rats. Then he released 112 marked alien rats in the center of the middle block. At once there was social strife. Both native rats and aliens scurried around wildly, invading backyards where none had been seen before. Dogs and humans joined the fray. In the first 18 days there were 31 rat casualties.

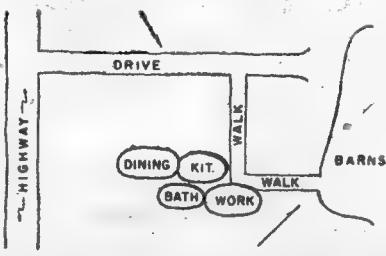
When things quieted down, Dr. Calhoun went around trapping rats and taking a new census. He calculated that only 18% of the displaced rats had found permanent homes in the block. The rest had been killed or driven to further wanderings about Baltimore.

In a long-established rat community, says Dr. Calhoun, there is very little fighting. Every rat, having tested its strength against its neighbors, knows its social position and stays in it. Newcomers must battle for places in this order. But since (like human immigrants) they do not know the new country, they are at a disadvantage. When danger threatens, they do not know where to hide. The newcomers do not know the best sources of food, and therefore lose weight and strength.

The native sons, familiar with local conditions, win most of the battles for position in the social order. They force the D.P.s in the rat colony to accept the least desirable territories.



4. With the house location settled, we can think of room location. The kitchen should have a view of the barnyard and the drive. Work room should be nearer the barn than the kitchen. Work room near the kitchen.



5. Dining area next to the kitchen. Washroom near the rear door. If it is used as a bath, keep it close to the bedroom too.

Now Is The Time To Plan For Tomorrow

(Editorial in the Lethbridge Herald)

NOW is the time for the farmer and rancher to do some planning for the future. In a great many cases, the big majority in fact, farm debts have been wiped out. That is the most encouraging thing about the whole South Alberta picture today — that the farmers are not loaded up with debt as they were after the First Great War.

Having got out of debt it should be possible to plan for better farm living. The farm family deserves a home and surroundings as good as the best. It should now be possible to remodel the home and bring it up to date with plumbing, electric lighting, a proper heating system. And with the new sprinkler systems available today it should be possible to develop a water supply which will grow a lawn, shrubs and trees and a good garden. On a lot of farms this is now being done. It will make for stability and contentment in the rural home.

It should be possible now also to consider what improvements can be made in the farm system which will give more stability and maintain the fertility of the land. Farmers are not being pushed these days for the last dollar to meet expenses. They should be able to give some of the land a rest to rebuild it with grasses and legumes. That means adding some livestock. We know this isn't popular with those who now grow only wheat. But the next generation deserves a break. More livestock on the farms, the average farm, should be the aim. That will mean some rearrangement of crops, but that should be possible under present conditions. It will make a better farm and a more enjoyable farm.

Packers' Sales Reach New High

Dollars Sales of Canada Packers Limited for the year ending March 31st, 1948, reached an all-time high of \$238 million against \$204 million in the preceding year. Weight of product sold was just under 1½ billion pounds. Net profit of \$2,182,300 equivalent to 9/10 of one per cent of sales or 1/7 cent per pound of product sold, indicates clearly that in the rapidly advancing costs of meat, packing-house profits have played no part.

Study of the annual report shows that within the last three years (1946-1948) the retail price of major beef cuts advanced approximately 20c per pound, and Pork cuts approximately 19c per pound, whereas Canada Packers net profits for the three years were respectively 1/12c, 1/7c and 1/7c per pound.

An analysis of Canada's Packers' operations reveals that, out of each dollar of sales, the Company paid more than 81c for livestock and other raw materials. Employees received 8½c. Other expenses and taxes took about 9c, leaving net profit less than 1c out of each sales dollar.

Beekeepers' Convention To Be Held Oct. 26 - 27

The Manitoba Beekeepers' Association will hold their annual convention at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 26th and 27th, announces E. C. Martin, Provincial Apiarist, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

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Our Readers Think--

Apology to Senator Gershaw

To the Editor:

As an interested reader of your Editorials, may I bring to your attention a serious error in your Editorial printed in the September issue under the title, "Please, Mr. St. Laurent, No More Absentee Senators".

I do not challenge your stand regarding the need for active, energetic representatives to the Senate. Nor, do I take exception to the fact that you have championed Senator Buchanan as a man who is on the job as an Albertan working in the interests of Alberta. My complaint is that, either by error, gross neglect, or through lack of all the facts, you have classed Senator F. W. Gershaw as one of the absentee members of the Senate.

If this is just an over-sight, we can excuse you, Mr. Editor, but if your failure to recognize Dr. Gershaw as a conscientious, hard-working representative of the people is because of the other reasons we mention, you should be severely criticized.

If you want my opinion, I think that we have in Senator Buchanan and Senator Gershaw a lead team which is right up on the bit all the time. This does not apply only to the time spent in the Senate Chambers, but also to the balance of the time when they are in their respective cities, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

You will possibly find some competition between these two Senators in working for their respective cities and districts. However, if this is the case, it only tends to bring about a more active support in the interest of Alberta's problems and their logical solution.

So, Mr. Editor, may we see you humbly bow your head and correct this oversight so that Senator Gershaw, resident of the sunny city of Medicine Hat, gets full recognition for his energy and conscientious endeavour on behalf of Albertans.

James R. McFall.

Calgary, Alta.

Editor's Note: Our sincere apologies to our readers and to Senator Gershaw for what must have seemed a deliberate slight to a hard-working and conscientious servant of the people of Alberta. Nothing that was said in that Editorial about absentee senators applies to Dr. Gershaw. Failure to couple his name with that of Senator Buchanan was a stupid oversight for which no excuse is offered. There is none.

Subsidize Farm Power

To the Editor:

Re Rural Electrification:

In my opinion, the main significance of the result of the plebiscite is that the farmer voters are almost 100% dissatisfied with the present set-up. We in the better-settled districts realized that if government control were imposed, we would have to shoulder a good deal of the cost for the poorer localities. No one expected government control to win out, and I believe many of us who voted for it would have hesitated to do so if we had thought it had much chance of going through. That explains the fact which puzzles Mr. Roper — why we voted for govern-

(Continued on page 23)

(Continued from page 22)
ment control but against the C.C.F. party which advocated it. Our vote was a protest against the present situation. In other words, we said, "Any-thing is better than this."

In most discussions on the subject, including those by the Premier, the core of the matter has not been reached. He seemed to think that the lack of speed is what is bothering the farmers. That is not the case. Farmers are accustomed to waiting for what they want. It is the prohibitive cost of getting electricity that is driving us wild with frustration. When the representatives of the mutual companies call on the farmers, they find comparatively few who will sign up. If lack of material were not holding up the project, it would be slow anyway due to its high cost.

I have heard farmers who have signed up, express the hope that the line will not go through this year as they do not know how they will pay for it.

Farmer incomes average much the same as city ones, but except perhaps for food, our standard of living is much lower. This is due to the fact that a farmer has to be a home-owner and a car-owner whether his income warrants it or not. He not only has to own his home, but build it, knowing that it will add only a small fraction of its cost to the value of his farm.

On top of the financial burden of building his home, if he is to have electricity in it, he must make a cash payment of \$750 to bring the electricity to his yard. After that he has the usual expenditures for wiring, appliances and monthly rates. Try to visualize the housing conditions in Edmonton or Calgary if every family were forced to shoulder the cost and upkeep of a car and could have only as nice a home as they could afford to build from their own income. Then if they were to have electricity in that home, they would have to make a cash down payment of \$750. How many people would care whether electricity came down their street or not? Imagine their frustration when they used coal oil lamps and washboards.

We do not expect the whole communities to share the whole cost of our electricity. All we want is to be met part way. If some arrangement could be made between the provincial government and the municipalities whereby the province lent the money to the mutual companies to get the line to our doors, then enough farmers would sign up that the cost would probably drop to about \$500 per farm. This could be paid off in ten payments of \$50 per year, which we could pay with our municipal taxes. The better settled districts would get electricity first as the poorer, outlying ones would not be in a hurry to take on even the \$50 per year so would be willing to wait. Then the money could be used over again for them as it was paid back by the first borrowers.

This plan would also overcome another difficulty. The installation of electricity does not add to the sale price of a farm anything like the amount it costs the farmer. The only way he can realize value for the money so spent is to live on the farm for a long period. Elderly farmers, those in poor health and others, hesitate to go to such an expense in case they will be forced to sell their farms in a short time. If the cost were spread out in the way I have explained, the new purchaser would pay part of it.

The government should assume the interest charges so the farmers' payments would be kept down. This slight concession would be justified

as even urban communities would benefit to that extent by the progress that would result all over the province. Any government that holds office in Alberta does so on the strength of rural votes. These votes were almost entirely against the present policy of rural electrification. They were defeated by the Calgary constituency which supported the government to the extent of two members. Form your own conclusions. It is in the interest of the Manning Government, the Calgary Power Co. and the urban constituencies to make some small concessions to the farmers during the next four years, and thus avoid making an election issue of rural electrification, or they may be forced to make some large ones.

(Mrs. C. C.) Ruby Nelson.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Steam-heated Scottish Garden Grows Eight Crops a Year

WHO says the Scots are not thrifty?

In Musselburgh, just outside Edinburgh, is one of the world's most amazing vegetable gardens, operated all year round with steam and hot water heating. It is approximately 12 acres in area and grows about eight crops a year.

A vast labyrinth of underground pipes heats the rich soil in which lettuce, cauliflower, carrots, turnips, and other vegetables are grown for Edinburgh. Table vegetables, planted in shallow boxes and spread out over the entire farm, enjoy continual spring or summer heat.

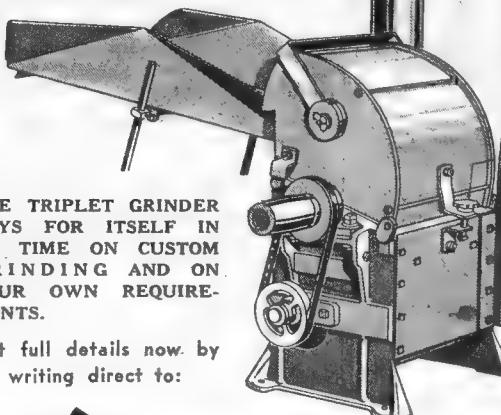
When truck gardeners are unable, throughout the winter, to supply the market, the operators of this "steam-heated farm" see to it that Edinburgh housewives get fresh vegetables.

In the boxes the soil is well mixed with fertilizer so that vegetables will flourish. There are two sets of pipes underground — one with steam and one with hot water. Both methods are used, although steam seems to work the better.

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Game Birds on the Farm

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of *Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies*,
A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

A GOODLY percentage of our country's game birds are raised on farm lands, so it's natural for farmers to be interested in such birds. Some members of the grouse family are often all-year residents on our farms, sometimes becoming tame enough to share food put out for domestic poultry.

The beautiful Ruffed Grouse or "Willow Partridge" grace many a farm woodlot, seen from time to time strutting and drumming on a mossy log, poised on a tree branch above a yapping dog or collecting gravel-grit for its crop on a roadway. The two birds that share the "Prairie Chicken" nickname, the true prairie "chicken" or Pinnated Grouse (Square-tails), and the bird of the brushlands, the Sharp-tailed Grouse, sometimes deposit their eggs out in the stubble-fields and kind-hearted farmers get greatly concerned over this trait during the spring ploughing time. Then there are those two imports, Ringneck Pheasants and the speedy European Grey Partridge or Hungarians. And if there is a pot-hole slough nearby, the farmer may obtain a first-hand knowledge of waterfowl habits.

Farmers view game birds in various ways: some men develop a genuine fondness for these lovely birds and put up "No Shooting" signs to protect them; the majority of farmers tolerate both game and hunters on their lands; while a few get quite angry about such birds and encourage shooters to clean them out. Remembering the farmer's peculiar problems, how useful are game birds?

What Good Are These?

Well, field birds such as the two grouses called Prairie Chicken, plus the hardy Hungarians, are extremely valuable insectivorous birds and weed-seed eradicators. They devour large quantities of grasshoppers every year, and also help thin out cutworms and other grubs exposed during ploughing. In the off seasons when insects are not available to them, such birds depend largely upon weed-seeds for food. It's true that they also eat grain at times, but the quantity is small and often the kernels they obtain can be classed as spilled or waste grains.

Ruffed Grouse are probably of neutral status from the farmer's viewpoint. Such birds may walk to the edge of a wheatfield and pick up a few grain at morning or evening, but such losses are paid for by insect feedings. The rest of the time these grouse live in woodlands and dine on native berries found there, the red Chicken Berry being their particular favorite.

The showy Ringneck Pheasant, however, cannot be summarily classed as either beneficial or neutral. Pheasants do eat weedseeds and injurious insects, but they usually cancel out such good works by raiding farm gardens too often. Domestic strawberries are favorites of pheasants, as plot farmers of the Saanich Peninsula can sadly verify. Many tender vegetables are attacked, such as peas during the planting and sprouting periods, tomatoes in the ripening month, and even roots like beets, carrots, and turnips receive some destructive pecking, while flower bulbs and onions also get stabbed by the powerful pheasant beak.

When such birds become plentiful in a farm district, the gardens certainly suffer — you've only to talk to farmers of the Eastern Irrigation District of Alberta for verification of that fact. Vancouver Island strawberry,

seed, and tulip bulb farmers cordially hate the destructive ringnecks. Where the birds are sparsely scattered, however, the harm they do is negligible. But because of their potentially harmful tendencies, this is one game-bird that sportsmen should never introduce into new districts without first obtaining the permission of farmers.

Marauding Mallards

The well-known Mallard Duck comes in for a lot of condemnation every autumn by grain farmers living near the larger sloughs and lakes, all because of the mallards' cultivated taste for ripe grain. And a sizeable flock of mallards can really eat and waste a lot of grain, especially if the crop is in the swathed state and thus more accessible to the birds than stooked sheaves. The writer has talked with farmers who told of losing as much as fifty per cent of a wheat or barley field's production because of repeated raids by hundreds of mallards.

When farm fields are bothered by mallards, the farmer usually phones in to the nearest town and rounds up a gang of hunters, who are only too willing to come a-running and do some shooting. Even if the ducks start their raiding before the official opening of the duck hunting season, farmers may get special permission from game and police officers to shoot on their own lands and thus drive away the web-footed marauders.

But there is a much easier method of protecting a field from duck damage: simply erect scare-crows. It may sound ridiculous, but the scare-crow system is almost 100 per cent effective. When the novelty wears off ducks may get wise to such Raggety Joe deceptions and may in time feed alongside Scarecrows, but at the present time a field-bound flock of mallards will stay out of grain fields where scare-crows have been erected. One scare-crow per ten acres of land provides protection. A simple cross of boards is made, then an old jacket or coat draped on the cross-piece and a hat stuck on top, with a few tin cans bunched together on strings and hung from the arm-ends to rattle in the breeze. The more natural looking the scare-crow, the more effective it is. But right now, any make-shift contraption is a good enough Raggety Joe to frighten ducks.

Only mallards seriously offend farmers, plus grain-hungry flocks of geese. But geese are even warier of scare-crows than mallards, so this remedy can be strongly recommended to farmers located on goose flyway regions. Other members of the waterfowl group, such as teal, pintail, gadwalls, baldpates, the diving ducks like canvasbacks, scaups, goldeneyes, and the heavy-bodied scoters, gather their food from the water and never molest farm crops.

On the whole, game birds are fine birds to have around our farms, with the two exceptions described. Unfortunately, our valuable native upland grouse seem to be losing the struggle for existence, and the time may come when we'll have very few of them left. If we start importing other varieties of game birds to take their place, let's hope that the tiny Bobwhite Quail can become acclimatized to our Western Canadian fields. They're fast flying and able skulkers, so they can usually hold their own against gunners. And these attractive little birds are wonderful insect and weed-seed control agents, worthwhile friends of every farmer.



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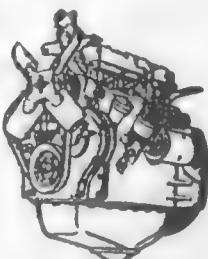
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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The twenty-first fiscal year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 31st, 1948.

Dollar Sales, a new high, were - - - \$238,454,037 (A)
Tonnage,—weight of product sold,—was - 1,447,725,661 lbs. (B)
Net Profit, — after Depreciation, Taxes
and Inventory Reserve, — (*also a new
high*) \$2,182,300 (C)

Net Profit in relation to Sales,—(C to A),—is 9/10 of 1 per cent.
Net Profit in relation to Tonnage,—(C to B),—is 15c per 100 lbs.,
otherwise 1/7c per lb.

The following is a comparison of this year's Profit and Loss Statement with those of the two previous years.

	1948	1947	1946
Dollar Sales - - -	\$238,000,000	\$204,000,000	\$209,000,000
Out of each Sales Dollar there was paid:—			
For Raw Materials,— chiefly Live Stock and other farm products -	81.37c	80.21c	81.33c
For Wages plus Salaries	8.48	9.10	8.06
For Services, — General Expenses - - -	4.38	4.25	4.13
For Materials and Packages - - -	3.12	4.06	3.76
For Taxes, — Municipal, Provincial, plus Fe- deral - - -	1.08	.98	1.48
For Inventory Reserve -	.26	—	—
For Depreciation on Fixed Assets - - -	.42	.43	.40
	—	—	—
Remainder; — Profit from Operations - -	99.11c	99.03c	99.16c
	—	—	—
Plus Income from In- vestments, etc. - -	.89	.97	.84
	—	—	—
Total Net Profit for the year on each dollar of Sales - - -	.91c	1.01c	.87c

The products handled by the Company fall into four groups,—viz.:—

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, comprising products derived from live animals:—

Meats, — Beef, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Mutton;
By-Products, — Hides, Skins, Tallow, Bones, Tankage, etc.

Tonnage of this group - 467,879,272 lbs.
 Profit from this group - - - - - \$1,049,833
 Profit per 100 lbs. - 22.4c

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS,
comprising,—

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry,
Fruits, Vegetables, etc.

Tonnage of this group	-	241,899,777 lbs.	
Profit from this group	-	-	\$644,013
Profit per 100 lbs	-	26.6c	

NON-FARM PRODUCTS,
comprising—

comprising,—
Edible Oils, Shortening, Soap,
Fish, Fertilizers, Stock
Foods, etc.

Tonnage of this group	- - - - -	658,548,607 lbs.
Profit from this group	- - - - -	\$863,024
Profit per 100 lbs.	- - - - -	13.1c

MANUFACTURING, comprising,—

Canned Meats, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and Frosted Foods.

Tonnage of this group	-	79,398,005 lbs.		
Profit from this group	-	-	-	\$198,046
Profit per 100 lbs	-	24 ¢		

Profit from the four groups - - - - - \$2,754,916
Profit on Group No. 2 includes an unusual profit on
Storage Butter, viz. - - - - - 625,968

This item has been set up in toto as an inventory reserve.
Net Profit after setting up this inventory reserve - - \$2,128,948
Profit from Investments - - - - - 53,352

Total Net Profit - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - \$2,182,300

The outstanding feature of the year was the spectacular advance in the price of all foods, especially live stock and live stock products.

- (1) The six pre-war years, 1934/39
- (2) The six war years, 1940/45
- (3) The three years since the war,—1946, 1947, 1948.

	Average July price 1934/39	Average July price 1940/45	July 1946	July 1947	July 1948
Good Steers, live, Toronto, per lb. -	6.07c	10.70c	13.22c	14.47c	21.01c
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto, per lb. -	13.20	16.65	21.87	22.98	31.88
Lambs, live, Toronto, per lb. - - -	9.55	14.84	16.91	17.21	22.75
Eggs, 'A' large, Tor- onto, per doz. -	23.75	34.50	46.00	39.75	52.00
Creamery Butter, Toronto, per lb. -	21.12	35.60	47.90	50.50	67.37
Cheese, f.o.b. Factory, Ontario, per lb. -	12.60	20.50	26.00	28.00	33.87
Vegetable Oil, refined, Toronto, per lb. -	6.90	14.65	16.40	41.10	30.50
Wheat, No. 1 Nor- thern, Fort William, per bushel - - -	92.75	97.75	135.00	155.00	155.00
Oats, No. 2 C.W., Fort William, per bushel - - -	42.37	51.12	61.50	65.00	88.25
Barley, No. 1 Feed, Fort William, per bushel - - -	46.00	63.75	84.75	93.00	120.50

NOTE: On certain products subsidies have been paid by Governments,—Federal and Provincial. The prices appearing above include all subsidies, except in the case of Wheat which is shown at Board price. The Wheat Board will make a participation payment (the amount of which is not now known) covering the five crop years ending July, 1950.

As between *July 1939* and *July 1948*, the live stock products listed in the above table show the following percentages of advance:—

Steers	-	-	-	223 %	Eggs	-	-	-	-	62 %
Hogs	-	-	-	157 %	Creamery Butter	-	-	-	-	217 %
Lambs	-	-	-	123 %	Cheese	-	-	-	-	151 %

In contrast to the above, the average advance of *all* wholesale prices from July 1939 to July 1948 is 110%.

It must be remembered that in 1939 live stock prices were low in relation to other products. It was to be expected that the advance in live stock products would be greater than the average for all products. Nevertheless, the phenomenal advances recorded above inevitably give rise to the following queries:—

1. Is the present level of live stock prices likely to be maintained?

NOTE: If the embargo on shipments to the United States is lifted, the immediate prospect is for still higher prices.*

2. If, finally, there is to be a recession, will that recession be gradual or 'vertical'?

NOTE: Following World War I, prices continued to advance for a period of eighteen months after Armistice Day (November 1918 to July 1920). Then a violent collapse of prices set in.

3. If and when the decline comes, at what (approximate) level are prices likely to be ultimately stabilized?

NOTE: At last one prediction seems safe,—viz. that prices of live stock products will not again sink to the levels of the 1930's. This for two reasons:—
(a) that prices in the 1930's were abnormally low.
(b) that the post-war dollar is equivalent to pre-war 50/60c.

All three of the above questions are of the utmost importance to live stock producers and processors. But,—except for the inserted notes,—no one as yet has the answers.

At the present time, complicated and unpredictable political factors seem to count almost as heavily as the purely economic elements of the problem.

One fundamental factor at some time will come into play. The world's food is produced from year to year. At any one time, whether food supplies are sufficient depends upon the *last* crop. In a period of short supply, people go hungry. But if a bountiful crop follows, the hunger does not carry over. After a few days (possibly weeks) of heavy eating, famished appetites are reduced to normal appetites. Then the increased food supply will tend to bring prices back to normal (that is, normal as established by the new conditions).

The crop now being harvested in the Northern Hemisphere is a bountiful (perhaps a record) one. This may prove to be the year when mounting food prices will turn downward.

Mention has already been made that net profit was the highest in the Company's history. The record profit of the year is accounted for by the record advance in price (within the year) of most of the products handled by the Company. In addition to the normal operating profit an 'inventory' profit accrued from the advancing prices.

On January 2nd, 1948, the Canadian Meat Board announced an advance in the contract price of Wiltshire Bacon (to U.K.) of 7c per lb. This advance was immediately reflected in corresponding advances in the price of Hogs and of domestic Pork products. These advances (in domestic Pork products) led to widespread protests from housewives' associations, which in turn led to the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, enjoined to examine into the causes of the advancing cost of living.

The extent to which packinghouse costs, and particularly packing-house profits, enter into these advancing food prices was a natural subject of investigation by this Committee. Packers were asked for voluminous reports covering operations of the Industry over a period of thirteen years.

The scope of the present Report does not permit a lengthy analysis of the data submitted, but the essential facts revealed may be summarized as follows:—

1. That over a period of thirteen years (1936 to 1948, inclusive) the average net profit of the Packing Industry was 1/7 of 1c per lb. of product sold.
2. That the highest profit in any one year was 1/5 of 1c per lb of product sold.
3. That in the rapidly advancing costs of meat, packinghouse profits have played no part. Within the three-year period 1946 to 1948, the retail price of major Beef cuts advanced approximately 20c per lb., and Pork cuts approximately 19c per lb., whereas packinghouse profits in the same three years had been respectively 1/12c, 1/7c and 1/7c per lb.†
4. If the Packing Industry had made no profit whatever, the relief to the consumer could not have been noticed.
5. The advance in meat prices was due *entirely* to advancing costs of livestock. These advances were brought about by conditions of supply and demand. Packers do not and can not influence

*The Report was in the printers' hands before the embargo was lifted.

†The figures quoted are from the submission of Canada Packers.

either supply or demand, and therefore have no part in determining the general level of live stock prices.

For instance, during the depression of the early 1930's, packers could do nothing to advance prices. They were able to pay for the live stock only what they were able to get back for the meats (and by-products).

Conversely, at the present time packers can do nothing to alleviate the high costs of meats, which are due to a world shortage of all foods, especially live stock.

6. The operations of the Packing Industry, both in buying and selling, are carried on under conditions of keen and constant competition.

The live stock which is the packer's raw material is purchased upon the various markets throughout Canada. On each market numerous packer buyers compete for the live stock. The producer is represented by a commission man. The commission man is an expert judge of live stock, and his job is to get the highest possible price for the animals consigned to him for sale. That he is competent to do this is evidenced by the speed at which prices are forced up when supplies are short of demand. (Example,—Within a period of four weeks, —between May 8th and June 8th, 1948,—the price of Cattle in Canada was forced up 4 to 5 cents per lb.)

After processing the live stock, the packer sells the meats to the retail butcher. Here again the transaction is one in which the keenest competition prevails. Each retailer is called upon each week by many packer salesmen, and the retailer naturally trades down each salesman against the others. In the end the retailer divides his order amongst several salesmen, selecting from each those products for which his prices are lowest, value considered.

The fact is not generally realized that there are no established prices either for live stock or for meats. Each purchase and each sale is a separate 'bargain',—in which the buyer and seller compete, the one to reduce the price a fraction, and the other to advance it a fraction.

It is this keen and continuous 'bargaining' which explains the small percentage of profit upon which the Industry is carried on. This small percentage upon sales, however, does not mean that the Industry is necessarily unprofitable. In the year under review, capital was turned over approximately eight times, so that a profit of .91 per cent on sales yielded a return of approximately 7.3 per cent upon capital.

However, the small margin of profit does enforce efficiency. While a *profit* of 1 per cent on sales yields an adequate return on capital, a *loss* of 1 per cent, if continued, means ruin. The record of the Packing Industry in Canada is strewn with the wrecks of companies which failed to keep pace with competitors, by this narrow margin.

LABOUR RELATIONS

In spite of the fact that a strike, lasting six weeks, occurred within the year under review, Directors are pleased to report that in the main relations with Employees are cordial and co-operative.

The Company Officers feel that the strike was the result of an unwise method of negotiation (on the part of the Union) which had been followed for four successive years.

That method was the introduction of a strike threat at an early stage each time a new agreement was under negotiation. This comment is made, not by way of recrimination, but solely in the hope that a better method may be permanently established. Discussions with the Union are at point of completion as this Report is being written, and there are good reasons to believe that foundations of such a method have been laid.

In the discussions, an increase of 9.6% in wage rates has been agreed upon.

No absolute standard has been devised by which to determine just what wage rates should be in any industry. But two criteria are commonly used:—

1. How do increases in wage rates compare with increases in living costs?
2. How do present rates compare with present rates in other industries?

The following tables apply these criteria to the rates of Canada Packers:—

1. Comparison with Increased Living Costs

Present rates (including the increase of 9.6 per cent) and those of 1939 are as follows:—

	1939	1948	Percentage Increase
Average rate, men - - -	50.8c	108.4c	113.8%
Average rate, women - - -	32.8c	81.2c	147.6%
Combined average rate - - -	48.1c	103.4c	115.0%

NEW



CASCADE SALT

What's Your Salt I.Q.?

1. How many feed dollars can you save by giving your hogs free access to loose salt at all times?

A.—Tests conducted last year by Purdue University showed that each pound of salt consumed by the hogs saved \$5.60 in feed costs.

2. How much salt does a dairy cow require?

A.—The average dairy cow requires about an ounce of salt a day—less than fifty cents worth a year.

3. Why is the free access to salt so important?

A.—Every animal requires a different amount of salt and individual requirements will vary from day to day. Only the animal knows how much is enough.

4. How many pounds pressure is required to make block salt?

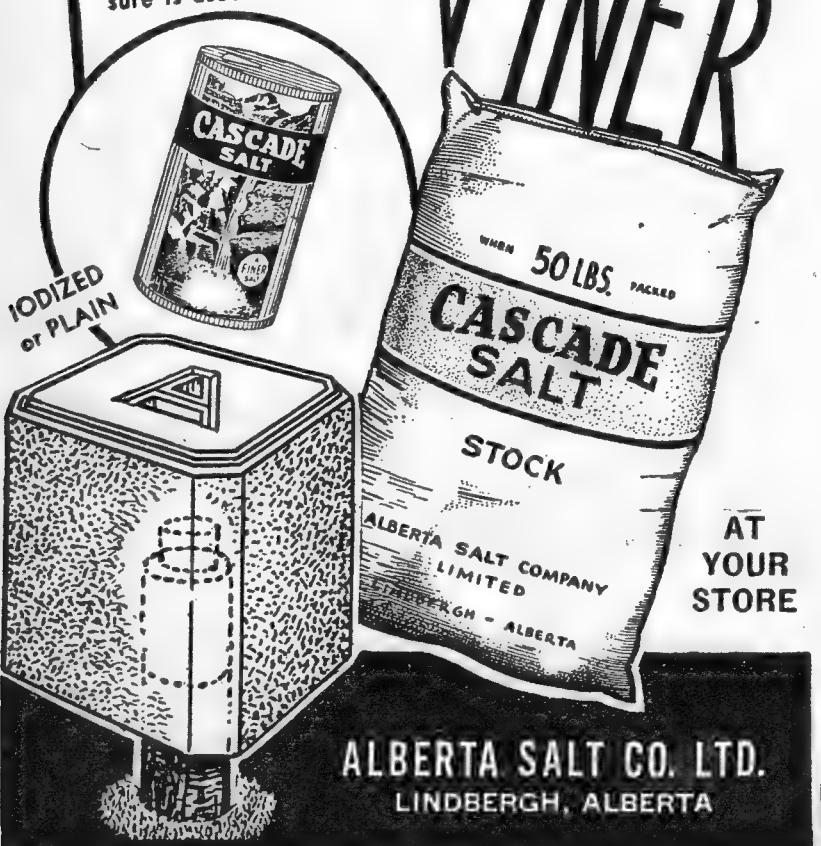
A.—In making Cascade Salt blocks 500 tons pressure is used.

The West's Own Independent Salt Refinery

Now, at last, Western Canada has its own independent salt supply . . . discovered and developed by Western initiative and enterprise. Through an entirely independent, wholly Western Company . . . the Alberta Salt Co. Ltd. . . . this salt is now being made available to Western homes and Western farms. It is the new CASCADE Salt . . . Insist on it at your store today!

ALL GRADES and
SIZES FOR FARM
DAIRY and HOME

FINE



AT
YOUR
STORE

ALBERTA SALT CO. LTD.
LINDBERGH, ALBERTA

In August 1939, the Dominion Cost of Living Index stood at 100.8. It now stands (July 1948) at 156.9, an increase of 56.1 points, or 55.7%
The increase in rates is thus more than double the increase in the Cost of Living.

However, this excess percentage (wages over cost of living) does not represent an equivalent increase in purchasing power. Corrections must be made for advanced Income Tax rates (modified by Family Allowance payments) and for considerably shorter working hours. When all corrections are made, the increase in actual purchasing power of all hourly rated employees of the Company works out at an average of at least 25%.

2. Comparison with Rates Paid in Other Industries

Comparison of packinghouse average rates with those of Canadian Industry generally is possible by reference to a report published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.* That report includes wages of men and women, up to and including foremen. Besides regular earnings, it includes such additional income as overtime premiums, night work premiums, and incentive bonuses.

By this standard Canada Packers' average rate (including the 9.6 per cent increase just granted) compares with others as follows:

Canada Packers Limited	\$1.101 per hour
Meat Industry (as a whole)	.954 "
All Manufacturing	.906 "
Canada Packers' rate is thus higher than:	
The Meat Industry (as a whole) by	15.4%
The average of All Manufacturing in Canada by	21.1%

During the year a plan has been worked out between the Company and Employees whereby through joint contribution, comprehensive protection in time of illness is provided. The protection includes:

Medical attention and medicines;
Hospitalization for Employees and their dependents;
Surgical expenses up to \$200.00;
Funeral Benefit of \$100.00;
Weekly Indemnities in sickness of \$21.00 for men and \$16.00 for women, continuing according to length of service up to 52 weeks.

A Group Life Insurance Plan to which the Company contributes has been in effect since 1940. Each Employee irrespective of age can insure for \$2,000 for a premium of \$5.20 per \$1,000 per year. For male Employees this Insurance is compulsory;—for females, optional.

PROFIT SHARING

Canada Packers was formed in 1927. For eight years no dividends were paid on the Common Shares. In 1935, dividends on the Common Shares were begun. In the same year the profit-sharing plan of the Company was initiated.

The policy of the Company is to maintain regular salaries and wages at a level equivalent to the highest paid elsewhere in the Industry.

If profits permit, a further payment, by way of bonus, is made to each Employee at the end of the fiscal year.

The profit-sharing plan is not contractual. The sum to be paid in bonuses is determined by the Directors, and is based upon the earnings of the Company for the year.

This year, in view of the record profits, a record sum was allotted,—viz. \$1,500,000.

Distribution of profits for the year under review has been as follows:

Net Profit before bonus was	\$3,682,300
Paid to Employees, as bonus	1,500,000

Net Profit available for Shareholders	\$2,182,300
---------------------------------------	-------------

Reminder:

This sum is equivalent to 9/10 of 1 per cent of sales
1/7 cent per lb. of product sold

Out of this sum there was paid to Shareholders as dividends	\$1,000,000
The remainder was added to Reserves	\$1,182,300

Since the adoption of the profit-sharing plan (1935), distribution of profits as between Shareholders and Employees has been as follows:

To Employees, as bonuses	\$10,410,000
To Shareholders, as dividends	10,550,000

J. S. McLEAN,
President.

Toronto, August 12th, 1948.

*Statistics of Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings.
Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

Fancy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

ROLLED PAPER SOAKED IN PARAFFIN KINDLES OUTDOOR FIRE IN LIGHT RAIN

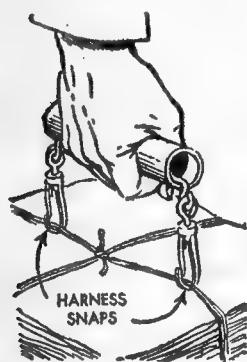


Did you ever find yourself badly in need of a fire when miles away from the nearest shelter, and discover that although the matches were dry, there was no dry wood available? At

times, such a situation could have serious consequences, and for this reason, it's an excellent idea to carry several fire rolls on every hunting or fishing trip. These fire rolls are easy to make and their cost is negligible. Just fold a few sheets of newspaper four times and roll them up tightly. Fasten the rolled paper with pieces of light wire spaced an inch or two apart along its length. After cutting the paper into 3-inch rolls, soak it in paraffin melted in a double boiler. Then, remove the rolls from the paraffin and allow them to harden. Place a couple of these rolls in your hunting-coat pocket or tackle box, and when you need a fire in a hurry, pile small twigs and larger branches over one of the rolls and light it. The resulting hot flame, which burns for 5 minutes or more, will ignite the twigs easily. The twigs will dry and ignite the branches, giving you a good fire even in a moderate rain. If the twigs are very wet, use two fire rolls.

SCREWDRIVER FROM KEY BLANK

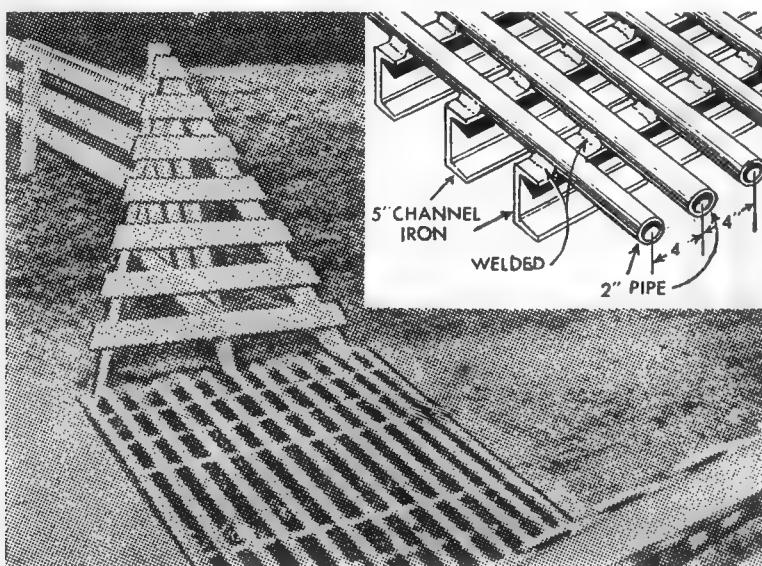
A USEFUL pocket screwdriver can be made by grinding or filing a screwdriver edge on a steel key blank. If the screwdriver is carried on a ring or in a holder with the rest of the keys, it will always be handy when needed.



HANDLE FOR HEAVY BUNDLES

HEAVY bundles of paper or cartons tied with rope or wire can be carried with ease by using this snap-on handle. The handle consists of a short length of pipe having a diameter that affords a good grip. A piece of stiff wire is inserted through the pipe and the ends of the wire are bent hook-shaped. Then, an ordinary harness snap is fastened to each hook. To carry a bundle, just clip the harness snaps to the binding.

CATTLE GUARD ELIMINATES NEED FOR GATE ON ROAD RUNNING THROUGH PASTURE



ON large farms and ranches, where private roads and little-travelled highways run through pasture or grazing land, this guard will keep cattle confined to fenced-in fields. Commonly known as the "Texas gate", it will save a lot of time for farmers and ranchers who, otherwise, would have to open and close gates when driving or walking from one field to another. To make and install the guard, dig a trench approximately 6 feet wide, long enough to extend across the road and several feet deep. Line this with concrete slabs or blocks and embed the ends of six 5-inch channel irons to serve as cross members. Space the channels so they will bear equally the weight of vehicles crossing the guard. Then cut 13 lengths of 2-inch pipe and weld them to the tops of the channels, spacing them on 4-inch centers. The base of the fence should extend to ends of the guard.

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MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY

MILKER GIVES YOU THIS

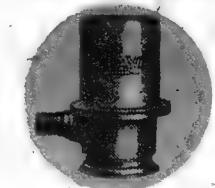
Protection!

UNIFORM MILKING...Not Too Fast; Not Too Slow!



The "magnetic heart" of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker controls pulsations for each unit in operation. Pulsation speed cannot vary; all units milk the same at every milking.

UNIFORM VACUUM...Not Too High; Not Too Low!



Positive De Laval Speedway Vacuum Controller assures correct vacuum for best milking at all times. Non-adjustable for perfect milking assurance.

UNIFORM OPERATION...No Adjustments!



No pulsators or surcings to adjust from cow to cow or from milking to milking. Simply set unit on floor, attach vacuum hose to automatic stall cock and attach teat cups.



New De Laval
Sterling Milker

Another great new De Laval Milker for still better milking. Stainless steel units.



New De Laval World's
Standard Series Separators

The cleanest skimming, easiest-to-clean separators ever built. Every part milk touches is stainless steel. Hand or motor drive.



New De Laval Speedway Water Heater

De Laval engineered for the dairyman. Supplies 10 full gallons of 185° water. "Lifetime" copper tank.



Takes the work out of loading and unloading the milk cooler. Operates on vacuum supplied by milker pump.



ONLY DE LAVAL

Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker gives you the "Magnetic Heart" which assures UNIFORM milking and which means the highest milk yield per cow and greatest profits.

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113 Park Street, Peterborough, Ontario

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 De Laval Separators De Laval Milking Truck
 Curtis Milk Cooler De Laval Can Hoist

Name _____

Address _____

1. Seats this wide—
really sofa-wide!



4. It's lower,
yet roomier with a
"Lounge Car"
Interior.



5. New springs—
"Hydra-Coil" in front,
"Para-Flex" in rear!

2. New "Flight Panel" dash
with new no-glare
"Black Lighting".

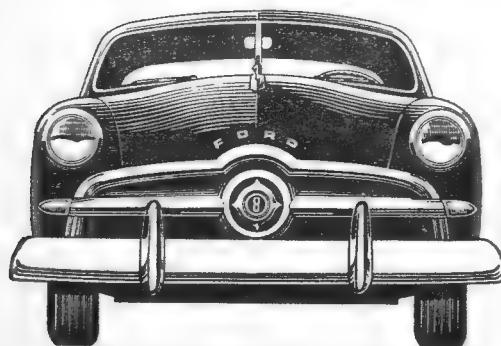


3. It's a dream!
You'll say it looks like
a custom-built car.

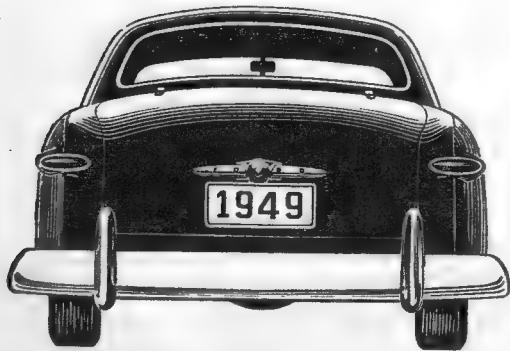


THE CAR OF THE YEAR

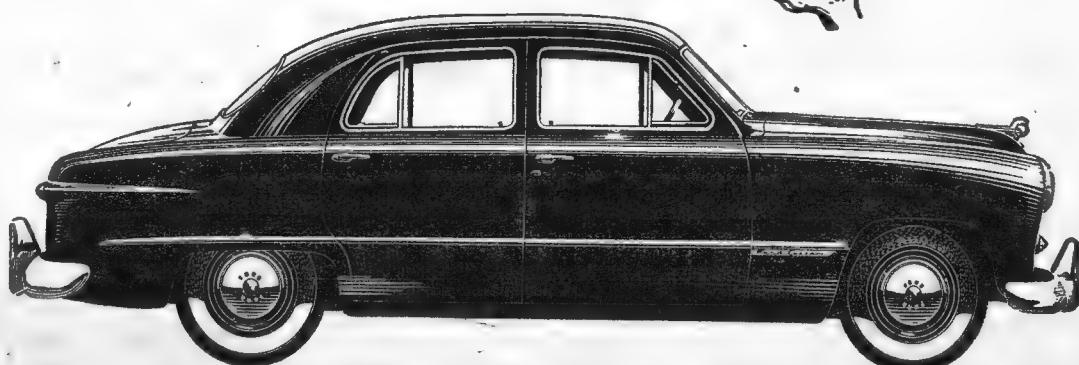
The '49 FORD



Distinctive Air Foil Grille—for the look of the year!



The new "Deep Deck" Luggage Locker is 57% roomier!



You'll love its long, low silhouette . . . and there's plenty of road clearance!

If you haven't yet learned all about the Ford "Forty-Niner", make a beeline for your Ford Dealer's right now. The '49 Ford is completely new, from the ground up . . . with new "Magic Action" King-Size Brakes . . . "Picture Window" Visibility . . . 59% more rigid "Lifeguard" Body on new 5 cross-member box section frame . . . new 100-Hp. V-8 Engine, packed with "zip" and "go", featuring up to 10% saving in gasoline . . . new 57% roomier "Deep Deck" Luggage Locker . . . new "Hydra-Coil" Front Springs . . . new "Para-Flex" parallel Rear Springs . . . new "Mid Ship" Ride that cradles you between the wheels, where the going's smoothest. All these new features . . . and many more . . . with an overall new design, inside and out, that makes Ford "The Car of the Year"!

FORD AND MONARCH DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



There's a *New*  in your future

What Is The Outlook For October Hog Prices?

IN the middle of September the price of hogs rose high above the export price. Why? The cause was a heavy demand at a time when marketings were extremely light. According to R. J. Dinning, president of Burns & Co., Calgary, hog raisers would be unwise to expect the high prices of September to continue when the flood of hogs to market begins in mid-October.

Here are Mr. Dinning's comments on the September price rise:

"On the basis of the British export price the Calgary packers can pay \$27.35 per 100 lbs. dressed weight for hogs and the prices at various other shipping points would be on the same basis, after allowing for the differentials in freight. We are and have been for some weeks in the midst of the "off season" for hog marketings and we are barely getting enough to supply the domestic market with no Wiltshires available for export. This, however, will change when the marketings of hogs increase very materially from possibly October 15th on, and the Canadian domestic market.

and there will be a large surplus over domestic requirements.

"The following table shows the prices being paid for hogs on the various markets on September 14 which, you will note, will run from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hog over the export price.

Calgary	-----	\$34.75
Edmonton plant	-----	33.25
Saskatchewan	-----	31.25
Winnipeg	-----	31.50

This can mean only one result, that is, when a surplus develops and must be exported, the price will drop back to the export level and the domestic price will drop accordingly.

"These fluctuating prices invariably create endless confusion in the minds of the producers and they have a tendency to create the impression that the packing industry is taking advantage of the situation. This is entirely erroneous, as we buy at the market price and sell at the market price and our only markets today are the British Isles under our bacon contract and possibly October 15th on, and the Canadian domestic market.

Alberta Natural Gas Resources Estimated At 3 Trillion Feet

AS Alberta's potential production of natural gas rises with new discoveries, interest in the disposal of the gas mounts steadily. American Pacific Coast cities, eyeing this gas hungrily, are getting interested in pipelines. That has been reflected in requests to Alberta for permission to build pipelines to export Canadian gas.

But can Alberta afford to allow its gas to be exported from Canada? Does it have reserves, even at the estimated 3 trillion feet, large enough to take care of future needs? These questions were raised by Mr. H. R. Milner of Edmonton, in a recent speech.

Here are some facts about natural gas reserves and uses which our readers may like to have handy as the interest in this controversy spreads.

If a figure of three trillion is taken, the total is not particularly impressive and does not justify the description of "huge" nor the comparison with the great gas-producing States. It should be remembered that the estimated original recoverable reserves of the Amarillo field ran between 25 and 30 trillion, the Hugoton field between 20 and 25 trillion, while the Monroe, Old Ocean, Katy and Carthage fields, to take further examples, had between 5 and 6 trillion each. The Alberta reserves thus far proven are certainly of small importance when compared with the major gas-producing areas of the United States.

Taking for granted that the proven and probable reserves available in the Province amount to 3 trillion cubic feet, is it wise to make plans for its use in the future on the supposition that very large additional quantities will be discovered as a result of a more intensive search for oil or for gas alone?

"At the present time there is consumed in the Province about 50 billion cubic feet per annum. The demands of the existing market are increasing year by year, and, in addition, there is a likelihood, as has already been indicated, of the establishment of industries based on the synthetic use of gas and other primary industries where

natural gas as a fuel has peculiar advantages.

"Leaving aside the possibilities of synthetic gasoline, it would be the part of wisdom to assume that this Province in the immediate or near future will require a minimum supply of 100 billion cubic feet. That would mean the use in Alberta alone, within thirty years, of all the gas now proven or probable.

"Looking at it another way, if it is assumed that Alberta is allocated 100 billion feet per annum and an export license is granted for the export of the amounts required by Washington and Oregon, namely, another 56 billion, the present known gas would disappear in 19 years. If the requirements of Winnipeg and the intervening cities, namely, 25 billion, are added, exhaustion would be reached in 16½ years. If, in addition, a synthetic gasoline plant were constructed with an annual take of 20 billion, the total amount dedicated would be 100 billion to Alberta, 56 billion to Washington and Oregon, 25 billion to Winnipeg, and 20 billion to the synthetic plant, or a total of 201 billion. This means that the present supply would have a life of not more than 15 years."



"No! No! Baxter — you don't drain her like you do the tractor."

"The figures above show that the Calgary market was unduly high in comparison with other markets. This was caused by a pronounced demand for pork products from the Pacific Coast and the operators out there come onto the Calgary market for their requirements and the price locally is increased in accordance with the buying pressure exerted by the Pacific dealers.

"The cattle situation is still in a state of confusion. Our top grades of beef do not meet, from the American viewpoint, the top grades in that country. Some cattle are going across at the present time but mostly of the lower grades, as our better type will not be marketed until later on. It is not anticipated that there will be any surplus in Canada of Red and Blue grade beef, but there is a good deal of uncertainty as to where our low grade beef, that is commercial, cows, cutters and canners, will be marketed, as so far there is nothing to indicate the long range view of the American buyer in connection with this type of product."

WARNING

IN the interests of our readers we are advising that when approached by a subscription salesman, you examine his credentials and make sure he is a fully credited salesman. We have received numerous complaints from subscribers, of men who claim employment with this publication, but have no official credentials from this office. They are not agents in our employ and readers are asked that when asked to renew or take out a subscription, to check all credentials. We cannot be held responsible for subscriptions taken by an unauthorized agent. All our agents carry a yellow card signed by an official of the "Farm and Ranch Review."

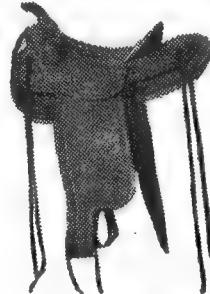
M. HOLMES, Circulation Dept.,
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HAND MADE TO ORDER OR STANDARD

Our saddles are hand made from heavy skirting saddle leather, with heavy bullhide covered trees.



As Illustrated, \$135

Made to your individual order, or standard make, for everyday ranch use or show work. Plain, basket-stamped, hand-tooled or silver mounted. Size 13½" to 16" seat supplied with any type tree.

STANDARD ----- From \$85
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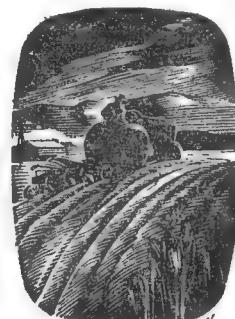
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As ye sow, so shall ye reap . . . as you save . . . so shall you have. Build a solid, secure future by planned savings. Set aside a certain portion of your monthly or yearly income and invest it in Canada Savings Bonds.

Encourage your family to
save, too!

A Suggestion by

ALBERTA BREWERS' AGENTS LIMITED
REPRESENTING
BIG HORN BREWING CO. LTD.
CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.
SICKS' EDMONTON BREWERY LTD.
SICKS' LETHBRIDGE BREWERY LTD.
NORTH-WEST BREWING CO. LTD.

Financier

In San Diego, police charged that Thomas Saffold had (1) bought a parakeet with a bum \$16 check, and (2) used his new pet as collateral to raise \$26 by representing it as the when he went to telephone for help, he fell into a newly dug cellar and broke his arm.

Not His Day

In Four Falls, N.B., when his car ran off the road, crashed through three posts and plunged down an embankment, Fred Murray escaped injury; when he went to telephone for help, he fell into a newly dug cellar and broke his arm.



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STANDEN'S
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Spring Manufacturers, Parts, Service.
Order Desk: Phone M 7884 Office Phone M 7885
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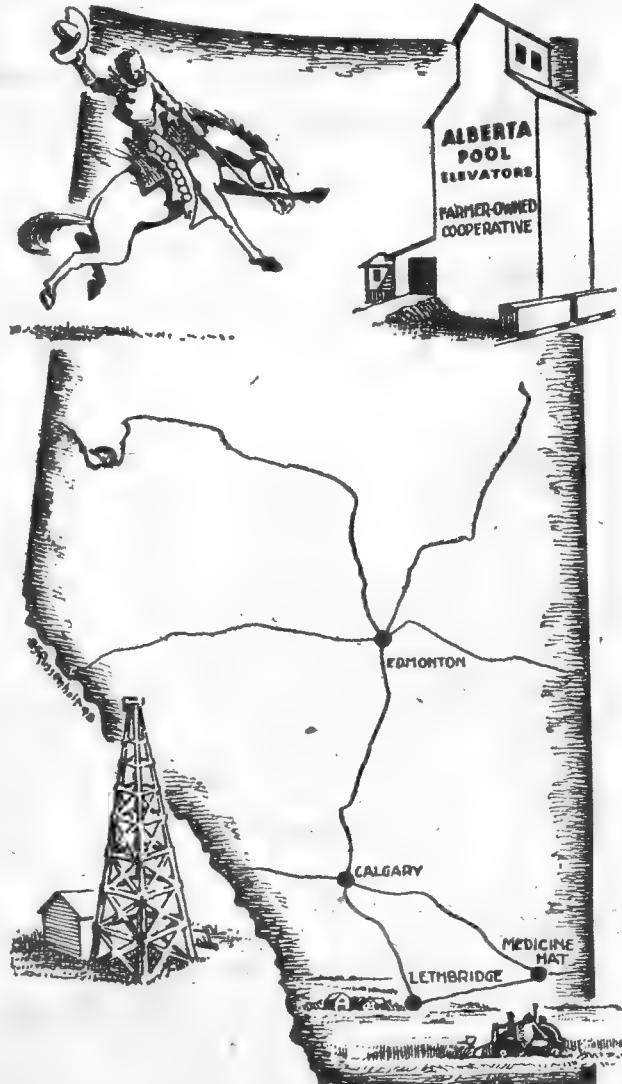
Silver Anniversary

of the

Alberta Wheat Pool

1923-1948

For a quarter of a century this farmer-owned grain handling organization has rendered exceptional service to Alberta agriculture.



Make This Year A
Pool Elevator Year

Deliver your grain to an

Alberta Pool Elevators

Lights Out

In Los Angeles, Mrs. Bernice Claxton charged that her husband made her unscrew the light bulbs to save wear and tear on the switches.

Dividends

In Boyne City, Mich., Mrs. Hudson Robinson cut open a fish, found the earring she had lost two years ago at a fish hatchery. In Lancaster, Pa., Fisherman Cyrus Dietrich pulled in his line, found a five-dollar bill on his hook.

Scoop

In Topeka, Kans., the *State Journal* headlined a story on the city's new hook-and-ladder truck, "now bring on your ten-floor fire," two minutes after publication sent reporters to a fire in the ten-floor Hotel Kansan.

Century of Progress

In Los Angeles, Arthur Moon was arrested for drunkenness on his 100th birthday.

Occupational Hazard

In Trenton, N.J., the State Supreme Court awarded Workmen's Compensation Act disability to Robert L. Grant: he had been punched by a union official in a labor-management parley.

Accessories Extra

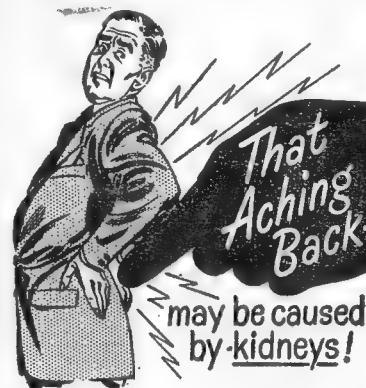
In San Francisco, Edward T. Adkins, who had equipped his car with a magazine rack, movie camera, electric torch and drill and an airplane steering gear, was stopped for driving without license plates.

R.U.R.

In Milwaukee, injured Arthur Brach complained bitterly that an 800-lb. robot he had been repairing had hit him on the head.

The Goods

In Portland, Ore., Policewoman Florence Findley released a suspected shop lifter for lack of evidence, discovered that her wallet and badge had been stolen.



Every drop of blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every 7 minutes. When kidneys fail to filter out impurities, your system slows down. You may feel tired, headache—with painful joints and aching back!

Because both kidneys and liver act as purifiers of the blood, the most effective treatment should help both. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do this, thoroughly and efficiently. When you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, you can be sure of a reliable product used by Canadians for over half a century.

If your back aches, or you feel "under the weather", get after your kidneys—try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's
KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

A Drop Too Much

In Atlanta, Policeman J. H. Langley reported from the hospital that he had been injured in line of duty: a drunk fell on him.

Double Check

In Kansas City, officials of the Excel Office Supply & Equipment Co. sought the man who paid for a check-protecting machine with a bum check.

Diminishing Returns

In Mt. Carmel, Ill., the burglar who stole 35c from the American Legion Clubhouse bowling alley dropped a dollar on his way out.

Complaint Dept.

In Colorado Springs, G. E. Dell recovered his stolen 1939 sedan with a surly note from the thief: "Your car ain't no damn good."

The Criminal Mind

In Camden, N.J., police caught up with the burglar who jumped from Miss Helen Larkin's window, then rushed back into the house and retrieved his shoes. In Louisville, police nabbed two men as they returned to the scene of the crime to recover their tools.

Double Armor

In Manhattan, police charged that Rafael Rios was doing his pickpocketing with a Bible in one hand and a concealed lead pipe in the other.

Hold Until Called For

In Sacramento, where a law requires hotels to keep lost articles for a year, the manager of the Travelers' Hotel wanted to know what to do with an unclaimed goat.

Minor Detail

Clerks in the admitting office of St. Joseph's Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., report an expectant father who arrived in great excitement—only to find he had forgotten his wife.

The man had carefully placed a baby's crib in the family automobile and dashed off to the hospital—all alone.

He made another trip to bring his wife.

Friendship

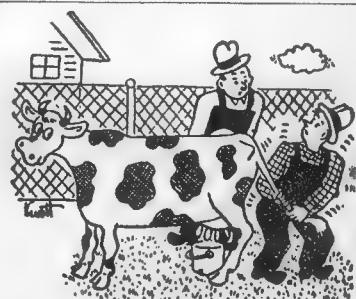
In Tokyo, Yasukichi Hashimoto learned that his house had been robbed while he was in jail for burglary, declared, "The only rat who would do such a thing is my friend Kikuchi"; investigation proved him right.

The Purge

In Tokyo, the Communist newspaper *Red Flag* accused city officials of luring prospective members from the party by offering them free baths.

Tough All Over

In San Diego, plans were being made to patch up the grading and paving on Easy Street.



"Haven't been farming long, have you son?"

THE sale of Manitoba Pool Elevator debentures totalling \$2,000,000,

has been fully subscribed. In an- of the organization. It was pointed ing operations were completed. This ity, were offered to members of Mani- nouncing that the objective had been out that some members who had is being done, the management of toba Pool Elevators on June 1, in reached, W. J. Parker, president of suffered crop damage last fall, and Manitoba Pool Elevators announces, denominations of \$100, \$500, and Manitoba Pool Elevators, said the de- again this spring, had asked that their and consideration will be given for a \$1,000, bearing interest at 4½ per bentures were purchased by members applications be withheld until harvest- further limited amount. Applications cent.

Manitoba Pool Borrows \$2,000,000

should be made as soon as possible.

The securities, all of 15-year matur- The securities, all of 15-year matur- should be made as soon as possible. The securities, all of 15-year matur-



WHAT PRICE DEMOCRACY?

Democracy is without price . . . no one can ever take it for granted or assume it is paid for in full. It is an inheritance we are duty bound to pass on . . . not only to the next generation, but to our fellow men everywhere who have yet to enjoy its full benefits.

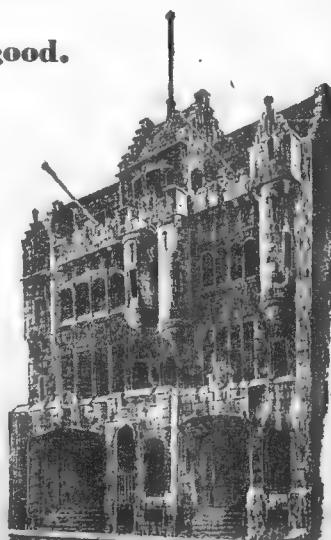
Democracy grew from a great ideal . . . that all men are born free and equal and are deserving of the same privileges. It can live on only if we constantly strive to fulfill this ideal and protect the priceless freedoms won.

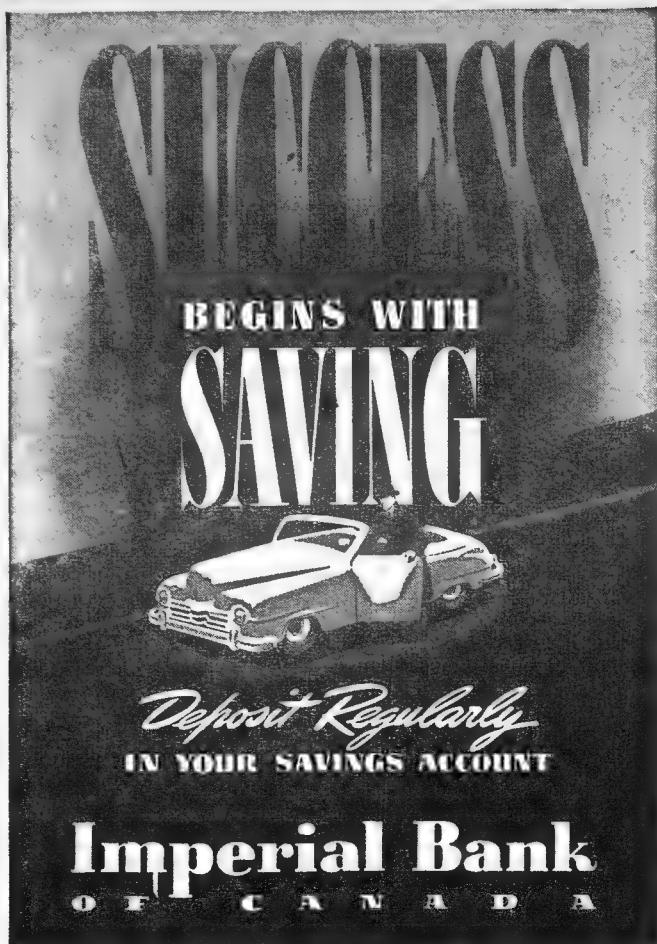
Moderation is one of the chief safeguards of democracy. By being moderate in our thinking, in our actions, and in our pleasures, we are living democratically.

As The House of Seagram has so often stated, by being moderate in all things we are acting for the common good.

*Men who Think of Tomorrow
Practice Moderation Today!*

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM





Safety Glass for Automobiles, Any Make of Car

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CALGARY

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Despite East-West Crisis There Is Some Progress Toward World Peace

By BEN MALKIN

AS the world enters its fourth year of peace since V-J day, there is little relaxation in the tensions which have split it in the past three years and threatened to plunge it into another war. On several counts, however, there is room for some optimism, however tempered it must be.

In the eastern Mediterranean, Greece has virtually been removed from the list of world danger spots. Not more than a few months ago, there was a possibility that British and American troops might have to fight Balkan soldiers for possession of Greece. But the present Greek government, corrupt and incompetent as it admittedly is, has with the assistance of the United States been able to liquidate most of the guerilla opposition to its mandate. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania all seem to have lost interest in the Greek civil war.

A little farther east, in Palestine, a truce, however uneasy, has replaced the open warfare that once threatened to spread right through the Middle East, and even to cause an estrangement between Britain and the United States.

There have been repeated rumors that Trans-Jordan and Lebanon, two

of the countries that have tried to destroy the new state of Israel, have been quietly negotiating with the Zionists with a view to a peace settlement. In view of the fact that only two months ago all the Arab states involved in the Palestine fighting would under no consideration discuss peace with Israel, as that would be tantamount to admitting the existence of the new Jewish state, these rumors are highly significant. They have raised hopes for peace in still another of the world's danger spots.

In Berlin, although the blockade has not been lifted by the Russians, and although there have been Communist and anti-Communist riots as the Russians have tried to seize control of Berlin's democratic city council, there has at least been no warfare between Russia and the western Allies. Britain and the United States have proved their ability to perform the most difficult type of technical operation by keeping Berlin supplied with food and fuel through an airlift conducted over a long period. They have, further, tried to iron out their differences with the Russians through discussion and compromise, rather than giving way to panic and hysteria.

Finally, the past few weeks have seen the establishment of a west European federation in which Britain would participate come a little closer to realization. Because of Britain's peculiar position in the world, the Commonwealth, and Canada especially, can play an important role in such a federation. Britain knows that a union of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, and perhaps Italy and the Scandinavian countries is necessary to create a power bloc that could successfully stand between the other great sources of power in the world, Russia and the United States. In fact, one of the reasons for the tension in the world today is that the war created a vacuum of power in western Europe, with every one of its countries too weak economically and militarily to dispose of much power by itself, and both Russia and the United States have been fighting each other in an effort to fill this vacuum.

A new power grouping in western Europe, if it were to be effective, would have to include Britain. But Britain is the senior Commonwealth country. There has been some doubt, therefore, in the mind of the British government whether British entry into a new European power arrangement would not damage her relations with the Commonwealth.

In this regard, Britain has been accorded complete sympathy and understanding by the rest of the Commonwealth. Canada has already given its blessing to a western European union, and has no objection, apparently, to Britain's participation in it. Should the union be finally established, as seems to be quite possible now, it will mean a completely new adjustment in Commonwealth relations, particularly in the matter of tariffs and other economic benefits that flow from Commonwealth membership. However, it now appears to be generally recognized that a union of west European states, including Britain, is essential in keeping Russia and the United States apart. Recognition of this need will help the Commonwealth

(Continued on page 35)

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HERE'S to YOUR HEALTH!

"Ice Pick" Operation Restores Sanity

A NEW "ice pick operation" on the brain is helping to restore sanity to some patients at state mental hospitals in Virginia.

The new technique, known as a transorbital lobotomy, was described by Dr. J. L. Knapp and Dr. Edward F. Reaser, superintendents of two West Virginia hospitals, in a report to the state board of control.

Dr. Knapp said although the operation is performed directly on the brain it is simple enough to be performed by any surgeon on the hospital staff.

The new technique was developed by Dr. Walter Freeman of Washington. It gets its name from the use of a special surgical instrument, resembling a common ice pick.

This is driven carefully upward through the eye socket — without damaging the eye — into the brain. Then it is moved from side to side, cutting certain brain tissues, and withdrawn. The skull is not opened, and the entire operation requires only five to 10 minutes.

The exact effect of the operation is not known. It is believed, however, that by cutting through a section of the brain the old thought patterns which caused insanity also are cut.

New patterns then can be developed through recreational, occupational and other standard types of treatment.

Thus far, 45 of the operations have been performed at the two West Virginia institutions with no ill effects worse than a common black eye. Others are planned, the doctors said.

The operation is not a cure all, they emphasized, and it is too early to judge its full value.

Eye Irritations

Foreign bodies in the eye are irritating and sometimes painful and may cause serious damage. Sometimes the individual himself can remove the foreign body by irrigating the eye with boiled water or boracic acid solution. It should be dropped into the eye at the other side. Tears will likely help to remove the particle.

International Commentary

(Continued from page 34)

countries in adjusting themselves to whatever new relationship with Britain becomes necessary if she enters a western union, as it seems she must.

This is the most important development of the past few months on the credit side of the ledger. The countries able to enter a west European union have a population of almost 200,000,000 people. They have great resources of coal, steel, industrial plant and agriculture. Bound together by the necessity to maintain peace, they could, were they to become one political and military entity, be strong enough to keep the peace, for in a war such a union, by allying itself with one side or another, would be the decisive factor. With additional encouragement from the Commonwealth countries, Britain will lose all its hesitation about joining such a union, and British participation would probably be all that is needed, at the present juncture, to make western union a reality.

Foot Flexibility

If we are to walk with a resilient step, and not merely clump along, the elastic control of the muscles must be adequate and the bones and joints of the foot must be so movable that they take up easily the modified positions demanded of them by the actions of the muscles. A good foot is one which is flexible and muscular. Proper treatment of the feet will help avoid stiffness and weakness characteristics of poor foot health.

Research Results

Medical science has proven through intensive research that pasteurized milk is the only safe milk. Pasteurization eliminates bacteria which cause such milk-borne diseases as bovine tuberculosis, typhoid fever, undulant fever, septic sore throat, paratyphoid and dysentery. Pasteurization does no harm to the milk's nutritive value.

Pregnancy Pointers

The popular belief that dental treatment cannot be administered during pregnancy is unfounded, dental experts say. Healthy teeth are particularly important at this time. The teeth should be checked early in pregnancy because the patient is more comfortable during treatment at that time. The third to the seventh month is considered the best time for a dental checkup. Adequate diet during pregnancy will help ensure healthy teeth for both mother and baby.

Parental Pointers

If the discipline of a parent is too repressive and if not enough love is shown to the child he may become afraid to show even mild anger and develop a sullen or downtrodden manner. He may not speak for hours if he has been denied something or he may mope alone in a corner. All this is highly undesirable, mental health experts say. It will not encourage the child to grow up into a mentally healthy, happy adult who will get along reasonably well with others.

Temper Tantrums

Preventing outbursts of temper in a child is far better for all concerned than having to cure them. Hunger and fatigue make such outbursts more likely to happen. Parents should be sure their children get enough sleep and have their meals on time. They have a need for play materials suited to their development and for the companionship of other children their own age. Repeating "bad" and "naughty" to a child is to be avoided.

Seaweed and Salt

Seaweed and sea water have long been familiar sources of iodine. In regions where the people live largely

on sea food and the atmosphere and drinking water are constantly receiving the iodine from the sea, the intake of iodine is presumably adequate and goitre is very rare. But in regions too remote or too mountainous to receive significant amounts of iodine from the sea, goitre is much more common. Especially in inland areas it is wise to use salt that is iodized, nutritionists say. Iodized salt is usually more expensive than common salt, but care should be taken to use this variety at all times.

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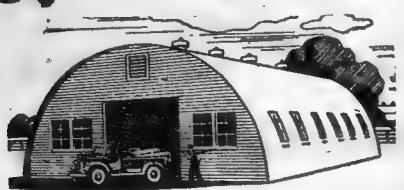
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Breeders' Notes

Health of Alberta Cattle Maintain High Standard

ALBERTA'S dry climate and excellent feed resources, together with the sound breeding and management practised by her stock raisers, have created an enviable reputation for quality among cattle buyers of this and other countries.

From the Hon. D. A. Ure, Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, comes further indication of the province's favorable position with respect to its stock raising industry. The Minister advises that since 1940, almost a quarter of a million head of cattle in Alberta have been subjected to T.B. testing. Results to date have been very encouraging. From every 10,000 cattle tested in this province, only 16 head have shown signs of T.B. infection.

An idea of the significance of these figures can be obtained by comparing them with the results of similar tests conducted in the United States from 1917 to 1945. Compared with 16 reactors out of every 10,000 cattle tested in Alberta, initial tests in the United States uncovered 140 reactors from every 10,000 cattle tested. The value of such tests and consequent elimination of reactors is shown in the results of recent check tests in that country, in which the number of reactors has now fallen from 140 to 21 in every 10,000 animals tested. At the same time there has also been a great reduction in the United States of the number of cases of bovine tuberculosis in humans.

With the low initial incidence of the disease among Alberta cattle, continued testing and elimination of the reactors should prove less difficult in reducing the occurrence of bovine tuberculosis. In several districts in this province, tests uncovered only from

3 to 5 reactors in every 10,000 cattle tested. Tests in one Alberta district failed to discover a single animal affected with T.B.

Mayland Estate Sells Former Gilchrist Ranches

Purchase of the extensive beef cattle ranch holdings of the Mayland Estate in southeastern Alberta by Alex Gillespie, prominent Calgary rancher, and a number of associates, has been concluded.

The transaction, said to involve in the neighborhood of half a million dollars, was completed only a few hours before the announcement on August 13 of the removal of the Canadian embargo on beef cattle shipments to the United States.

A. H. Mayland, well-known Calgary industrialist, purchased the Gilchrist ranches a few years ago and since his death the holdings have been administered by his estate.

Included in the property purchased by Mr. Gillespie and his associates are about 8,700 acres of deeded land, about 225,000 acres of leased land, numerous ranch buildings, hay and an extensive acreage of crop.

Approximately 5,000 head of cattle, including a thousand calves, were included with the ranch property, along with numerous horses and other ranch equipment.



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Shorthorn Sale At Winnipeg Near Record

The James Richardson & Sons Stock Farms of Winnipeg came within \$10 per head of equaling the record set by Claude Gallinger of Edmonton for the sale of purebred Shorthorn bulls when they disposed of 18 bulls and 14 females by auction at Winnipeg recently.

The 18 young bulls averaged \$1,739 per head, while the 14 females averaged \$695 per head.

The highest priced animal of the sale was Kelbourn Nugget which brought \$5,800. This bull placed third at the Calgary Exhibition and third at the Edmonton Exhibition.

The next highest price animal was Kelbourn Winmore, who brought \$4,200.

The grand champion at the Calgary Exhibition, Kelbourn Yesteryear, brought \$4,000.

The highest price female was Kelbourn Secret which brought \$1,950.

The sale was well attended and many American buyers were present.

The string of bulls from the stock farm had showed on the A fair circuit with good success and they were in fine fit for the sale, which was an auction affair.

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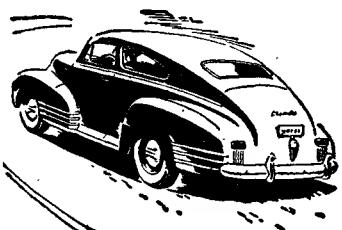
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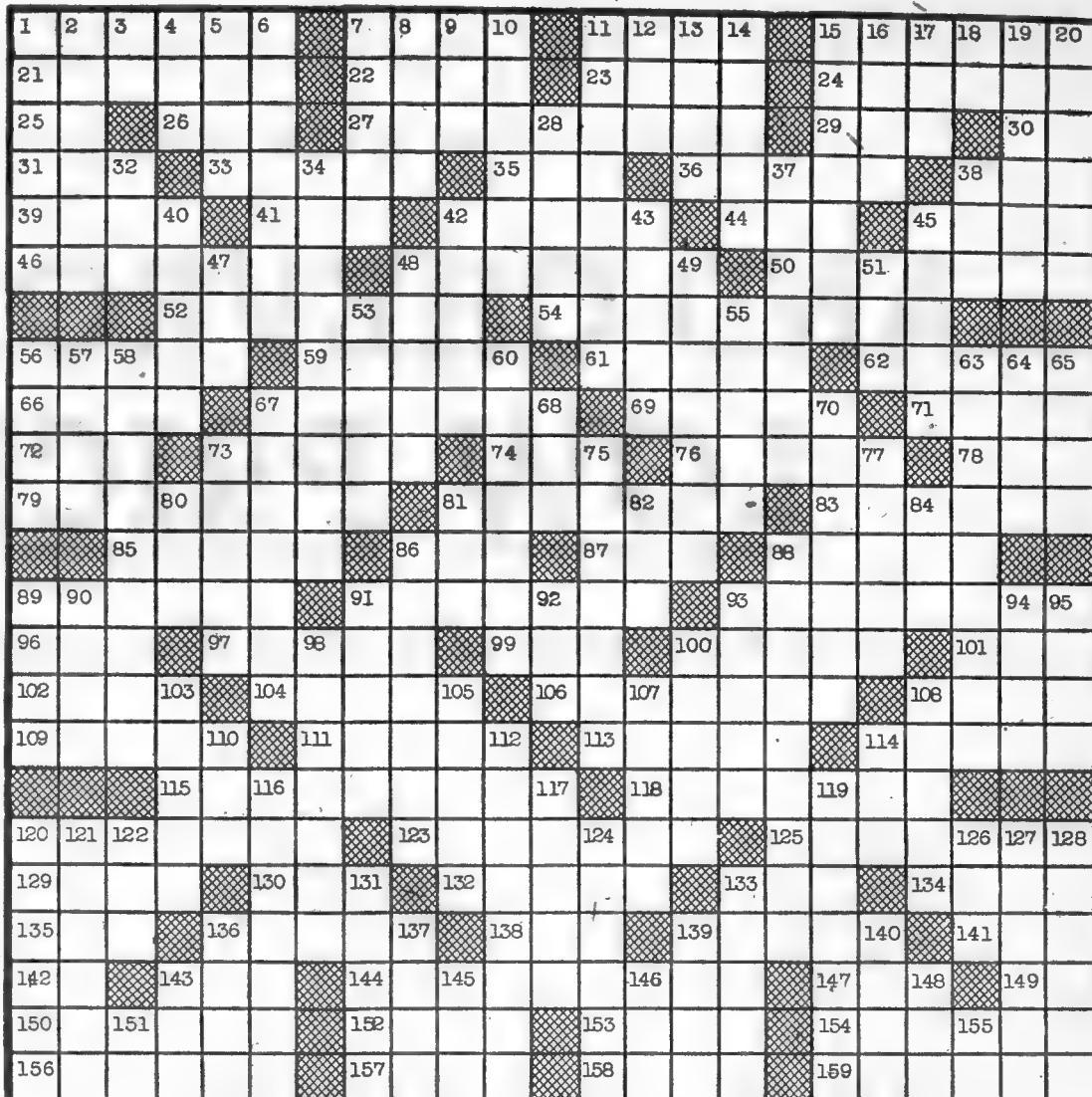
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VERTICAL

1 Pursues 48 Allowances 103 Growing
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The Farm and Ranch **HOUSEWIFE**

Some Timely Hints on Home Permanents

SO you're going to give yourself a permanent! Well, so are we, and it seems an apropos time to read up on the matter before we start anything quite as difficult as curling one's own hair when the curl won't wash out!

Sadly enough, we admit that we're one of those people that are unable to comb the "crowning glory" even after an expert has done the job of waving . . . and we have so many sisters of the same breed! So the whole idea of giving a permanent to one's own head is revolutionary and daring to say the least . . . although with care, we have hopes of turning into a second Lana Turner.

Obviously, the first step in any permanent is to have the hair in condition. One might as well try to curl straw as hair that has been buffeted by a summer's long sun. And the obvious way of going about conditioning the hair is with hot oil treatments. We're solid pluggers for castor oil in that direction. In fact, the only merit we can see in castor oil at all is to be used EXTERNALLY! Be that as it may, hot oil treatments are quite easily done. Part your hair just above one ear, rub in warm castor oil

with a piece of cotton . . . part the hair an inch higher, apply the oil and so on right over the crown of the head down to the other ear.

Then part the back vertically and again apply the oil. Rub in thoroughly and then wrap up your head in a towel wrung out of as hot a water as you can stand. And even if your husband DOES make disparaging remarks, ignore the brute and wear the towel for a half hour or so. Then, of course, comes the shampoo with a mild soap (we prefer a cream shampoo) and after all THAT, you're hair and scalp are something to be proud of. Especially if you give yourself several of the oil treatments until your hair is lively once more.

And so comes the afternoon of the great experiment. We hear it's wise to put aside a whole afternoon for the process so you won't be rushed . . . just imagine been half-curved!

Next comes the barbering. If you're own hair, we'd advise having it cut by an expert into a feather cut. The new haircut IS important for it will shear away all the remains of your former curl or any split ends. Besides, it'll be more evenly done if a barber wields the shears.

So you're ready with the new haircut and the curling paraphernalia in front of you. Do, then, block off your hair with rubber bands, by doubling the band around the hair close to the head, then bending the strand of hair and stretching the band around it again. This way, you won't be confused by stray strands not minding their own business.

Now, carefully read the directions that come with your home permanent set and get the facts . . . not just a vague idea of the process.

Naturally, the winding of the curls takes the most time with about an hour and a half needed. Here, it is necessary to have all the curls at the same tension . . . two-tight weakens

the hair; too-loose gives a bad curl. We hear that it's simpler to do the back curls first. Here, hold the hair straight out and roll under. For front curls, turn them towards the face.

An end curl is all that's necessary for the currently popular "casual" hairdos. So with this in mind, roll the curls just above where you want the curl to be.

Now comes the application of the lotion and here we are warned to pay attention to instructions on the test curls for they are a guide to the reaction of the lotion on your hair. Important, too, is that when you're dealing with dyed or damaged hair, complete one test curl before waving the rest of the head.

And for a final tip, be sure to use glass or china containers for the waving solution and neutralizer as the metal may react chemically and discolor the hair.

So it's all set now for a curling spree . . . and we don't mean bonspiel either!

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Missing Meals

We often are tempted to skip a meal here and there. While missing meals is not recommended, it is doubly important that we get as many of the nutritional elements as possible from fewer meals if we find it impossible to avoid skipping the occasional one. Nutritionists suggest there is no better way of getting maximum nourishment and keeping cool at the same time than by drinking milk. Served frosty cold or as a milk shake, milk is both refreshing and nourishing.

□ □ □

Twice a Year

Children usually have their full set of temporary teeth around three years of age and sometime before then they should begin to visit the dentist regularly twice a year. By the time a child begins school, he should have learned to brush his teeth thoroughly twice a day. A good diet helps ensure a good set of strong, healthy teeth.

Sour Economy

Most housewives know that sour milk gives a specially good flavor to gingerbreads and muffins. But according to nutritionists the sour milk keeps most of the nutritive value of fresh milk. This makes it even more important to use up any sour milk on hand . . . for good economy as well as good eating . . . and good health.

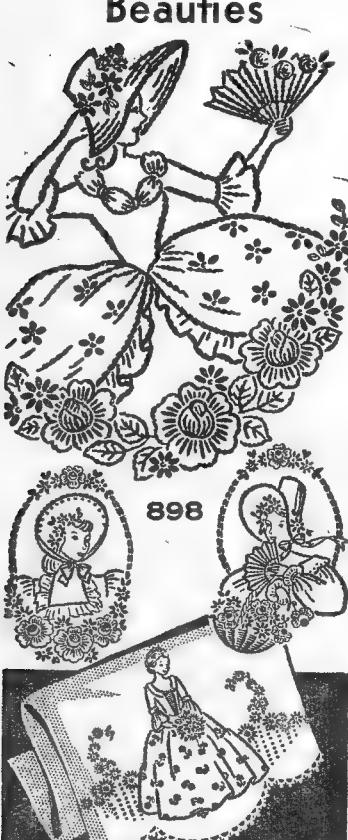


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Twenty-two motifs! Have a whole set of linens, all with the old-fashioned-girl theme. You'll enjoy embroidering them, love owning them.

It's easy to embroider these enchanting motifs! Pattern 898; transfer of 22 motifs 1 x 1 1/4 to 6 x 10 in.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to *Farm and Ranch Review*, Needlecraft Department, Calgary, Alta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

Burns Spork
THE MEAT OF MANY USES

You're budget-wise when you buy the family tasty Spork . . . today's most economical meat dish!

Half a tin... Once a week...

Kills odor...

Destroys contents

Just pick up that Gillett's tin and shake it in... that's all there is to it. Gillett's destroys contents and odor completely, keeps your out-house fresh and clean-smelling.

And don't forget Gillett's for those messy indoor jobs. It lifts "cooked-on" food right off those kitchen pans... cuts through grease and grime... clears clogged-up drains fast. Gillett's helps you save money, too—makes grand house-hold soap for less than 1¢ a bar!

The men-folk won't want to miss out on Gillett's either, so keep it in the barn and milk-house. 1 tin makes 10 gallons of cleansing solution.*

*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats water.

Want to save money... and elbow grease? Here are handy tips on how to make soap, care for dairy equipment, clear clogged drains... how to save yourself all kinds of messy work with Gillett's! Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's FREE!

Household Hints

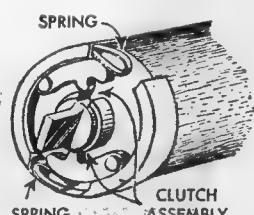
By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

ENVELOPES FORM POCKET DISPENSER FOR CLEANSING TISSUES

CLEANSING tissues may be kept sanitary while being conveniently carried in a pocket or purse if they are held by a dispenser made from two large envelopes. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-wide slot is cut in the side of the envelope into which the tissues are inserted. The tissues should be removed from their box without disturbing the interlocking folds, so they will feed from the envelope in the same manner as they do from the box. This can be done by cutting out the bottom of the box and later resealing it with tape. The envelopes are fastened together so that the second one serves as a cover for the slot.

SLIPPING WINDOW-SHADE CLUTCH CORRECTED BY SMALL SPRINGS

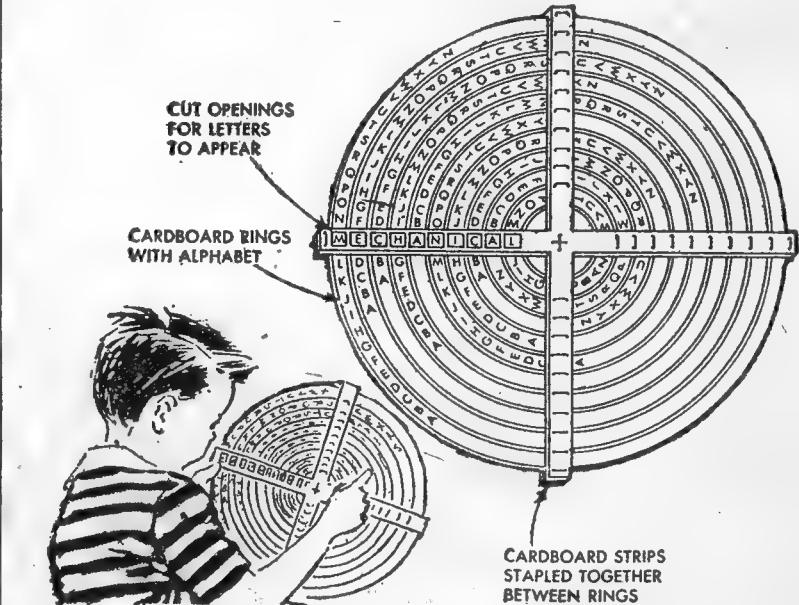
If a window shade snaps up to the roller without warning, or is difficult to stop where you want it, chances are that the clutch assembly has become worn. This condition can be remedied by installing a small, U-shaped spring between the outside edge of each clutch dog and the metal cap that is pressed over the end of the shade roller. The springs prevent the dogs from sticking in the disengaged position, and also apply pressure to them to facilitate engaging the notches as the roller is slowed down. Although almost any thin spring material will do, phosphor bronze is the best for this purpose, and the springs should be cut narrow enough so they will not bind between the side of the cap and the face of the clutch assembly. The springs are installed by bending up the overlapped edge of the metal cap near the end of each dog to permit inserting a spring, as shown. Then, when the cap is bent back in place, it is dented at the looped end of each spring.



THREAD SPOOL AIDS IN TWISTING CREPE-PAPER STREAMERS

HERE'S a quick and easy way to twist crepe-paper streamers used for party decorations. Have someone hold one end of a streamer, or fasten to a wall with a thumbtack. Then, push the other end through the hole in a wooden spool and tie it to a pencil. By holding the spool with one hand and spinning the pencil with a finger of the other hand, the streamer can be twisted as tight as you want it. In addition, two or more streamers of different colors can be twisted together in this manner, producing a variety of gay color combinations to enhance party atmosphere.

□ □ □



WHETHER amusing himself alone or playing with other children, the youngster of school age will have hours of educational fun with this unusual spelling game. When the rings are rotated in the frame, letters of the alphabet printed on the rings appear in the windows cut in one of the cross members. The rings are cut from heavy cardboard and the frame, also of cardboard, consists of front and back strips stapled together in the form of a cross. The rings are held in place and spaced to align with the windows by inserting staples between the arms of the frame.

Free
Booklet

WANT-AD WIFE

A SHORT STORY

By GEORGE EMRICH

NORA reached over the counter and seized the sheet of paper from his tanned, muscular hands.

"Is this the way you want your ad to read?" she asked, smiling up into his embarrassed face.

He nodded, swallowing hard.

Nora read it aloud. "Veteran, 37, wishes to meet respectable girl about same age with intention to marry and settle down. Have summer resort, no debts, lots of ambition. Please write, enclosing snapshot."



"Please leave the letters in the name of Jim Whitman."

Nora bent over the counter, masking the twinkle in her eyes. "And you want this to run in the Sunday newspapers?"

"Yes, ma'am, and please leave all the letters in the name of Jim Whitman. I'm going out of town now, but I'll be in to collect them Tuesday."

"All right," Nora said, slowly.

He paid her hurriedly and pushed his way out through the glass doors.

The Dishpan Philosopher

ATOMIC energy, they say, is on the way, and I, for one, don't mean to scoff though it may be a long way off. Until the war scare's ironed out the scientists won't turn about and work on any kind of plan to fill the common needs of man. Boundless supplies of heat and light would change the world overnight, with power on tap at every hand to use at will — wouldn't that be grand? No wood-pile and no lamps to trim! Too bad the prospect is so slim that these improvements will appear while we old stagers still are here!

One thing I'd surely like to see with this great change that is to be—I'd like the farm folks counted in when atom age good times begin, and not, as always, in the past, their chance for new things coming last.

Nora stood for a long minute, lost in thought, watching his figure as it disappeared down the street. Nora was thirty-five, an age when a girl appraises strange men with quick, penetrating eyes. What she saw was good. Some girl, she mused, is going to be awfully happy in that summer resort. It could easily be—

Suddenly she became very busy. The monotony of her time-worn duties evaporated. A smile hovered about her lips the rest of the day.

Monday afternoon found her positively gay. Tuesday morning found her still happy, but strained. It was nearly closing time of that day when he stood again in front of the glass doors, obviously torn with indecision. Finally he shouldered his way through and approached her.

"I have your letters, Mr. Whitman," Nora told him quickly, thrusting several assorted sizes of envelopes over the counter to him.

Fumblingly, almost unwillingly, he began to open them. At last he beckoned to her.

"Look at this!" he exploded. "Not a single one of these women is under sixty! Did you ever see anything like it?"

Nora was sympathetic to just the discreet shade. "Perhaps you didn't use the right words," she consoled him. "Why don't you try again?"

The young man brightened immediately. "That's a good idea. Perhaps you can help me write a good one."

"I can try," Nora offered smilingly.

"I'll tell you what," he burst out, boyishly leaning over the counter. "Suppose you and I have dinner together tonight. Then we can discuss this matter more fully."

Nora yielded after a lady-like show of reluctance, and the two departed together at closing time.

Nora's mature but rather handsome features were beaming. Then one day she entered her department manager's office. Being a very perceptive person, he groaned as he saw the ring flashing on her finger.

"Don't tell me that I'm going to lose my star want-ad saleslady?" he cried.

Nora nodded happily. "I overdid the salesmanship this time. I answered the ad myself."

Nora and Jim were married the following Saturday and departed immediately, ducking an old shoe hurled by the boss himself. Jim lost no time in guiding the car out on to the open road. Nora settled back comfortably in her seat and counted her blessings. But Jim was restless and unsettled. Half a dozen times he opened his mouth to speak, then shut it again.

Nora giggled, "Jim," she coaxed, "are you going to spend half of your life in agony, trying to make up your mind to talk to your wife?"

He grinned at her uncertainly. "I've got just one secret I must tell you. Then we'll start our life as an open book. Promise you won't get mad?"

Nora nodded wonderingly.

"Well," he grunted, "I never intended to find any wife by that ad at all. I just used the whole thing as a chance to talk to you. I saw you one day when I passed through the building. Then I spent three days outside that door, trying to get up enough nerve to come in. Finally I thought up that scheme."

Nora's startled expression dissolved into bubbling, uncontrollable laughter. Even Jim was affected by her mirth and joined in. Finally she stopped, wiping her eyes weakly. She put her hand on his arm fondly.

"I have a confession too," she told him. "I owe you a refund."

Digging in her purse she counted out the money he had paid to her the first day. "Here, darling," she said, "this belongs to you."

Jim looked at the money in perplexity. "What . . . ?"

"I never ran that ad in the paper at all," Nora admitted. "I gathered all the snapshots of old women I could find and used them in the letters I wrote to you."

The wheels of the car shrieked to a stop.

"You mean," Jim cried, "you mean nobody answered that ad at all?"

"Oh, yes," Nora said, demurely. "I did. But I was in a good spot to see that nobody else could answer."

Now it was Jim's turn to laugh.

Purpose of Punishment

All children are disobedient occasionally and most children require some form of punishment at one time or other. Parents should take care, however, that when punishment is meted out to a child it is serving a constructive purpose. The only purpose in using any form of punishment is to influence the child to do the right things. *It should not be undertaken because an adult has lost his, or her, temper.*

YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER HOT FLASHES then FEEL CHILLY-

Here's Good News!

Are you between the ages of 38 and 52 and going through that trying functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women? Does this make you suffer from hot flashes, feel clammy, so nervous, irritable, weak? Then no try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! It's famous for this!

Many wise 'middle-age' women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against this distress.

Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates—no habit-forming drugs.



It helps nature (you know what we mean!). This great medicine also has what Doctors call a stomachic tonic effect.

NOTE: Or you may prefer LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S TABLETS with added iron.

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Buy Canada Savings Bonds

FOR Strength and Flavor DRINK



A-Quality Tea - Moderately Priced

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"SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE

Make Yours a
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Let an Extra
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NOW! Get This Beautiful, New
Coleman **INSTANT LIGHTING**
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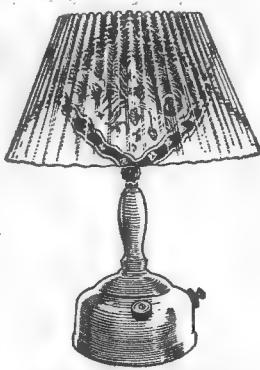
Wait no longer for the thrill of a well-lighted home! Let this new "Sunshine" Model Coleman Lamp bring brighter, happier hours for all the family to enjoy. Good light makes housework and children's homework easier... reading and sewing more pleasant.

Enjoy Plenty of Light

Enjoy the brilliant lighting and bright beauty of a Coleman Lamp. It gives more light than a tableful of wick-type lamps, and it's so like daylight you can match colours by it. Yes, it's the last word in modern farm home lighting!

Good Light Costs So Little

Get an extra Coleman Lamp if you have only one. Make your home the best lighted in your neighborhood. Act now—see the new Coleman Lamps at your local Hardware, Departmental or General Store. Ask for a demonstration.



(Above) "Sunshine"
Model Gasoline Lamp.
Lights instantly.



(Right) "Royal" Model Kerosene Lamp. Silvertone green baked enamel finish. Beautiful "Sheer-Lite" shade.



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Bread And Rolls The Easy Way

THERE are two trends in today's living. Some people must always have the latest model, whether it is a car, a dress or a kitchen gadget. Others cling to antiques, thinking that because a thing is old it must be good. The same idea applies to food. Many families enjoy the same dishes made in the same way, year after year while others want variety and are pleased when the cook tries a new recipe.

The good homemaker keeps the best of the old but introduces enough of the new to lend variety.

Bread, the standby in a man's diet, used to be made in every home by laborious over-night methods and baked in out-door ovens built of field stones. This method still has a place as a tourist attraction but there are newer and better ways.

Nothing can exceed the drawing power of the aroma of freshly baked bread in bringing the family to the table but often that pleasure is denied them because the homemaker considers bread-making too difficult. The home economists of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, have been working on bread-making methods and have recommended the following instructions for making bread at home.

White Bread

4 cups liquid (water, milk or potato water)
2 cakes compressed yeast or 2 envelopes (2 tablespoons fast-rising dry yeast)
3 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons salt
12 cups sifted all-purpose or Canada Approved flour (approx.)
3 tablespoons fat, melted

Mixing: Scald liquid, cool to lukewarm. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the lukewarm liquid to dissolve yeast; dissolve sugar and salt in remaining liquid, add yeast mixture. Add 3 cups of flour, beat well; add melted but not hot fat,

blending thoroughly. Gradually stir in enough of remaining flour to make a dough that does not cling to the bowl and can be easily handled.

Kneading: Turn out on lightly-floured board. Knead about 10 minutes or until smooth and elastic and small bubbles appear on surface.

First Rising: Form dough into a ball and place in a lightly-greased bowl, turning dough over once or twice in bowl to lightly grease the surface. This prevents a crust from forming on dough. Cover bowl and let stand in a warm place, about 80° F., away from draughts, until dough retains a finger print when pressed lightly or is double in bulk, about 2 hours.

Punching Down: Punch dough, fold edges into centre and turn dough over with smooth side up.

Second Rising: Cover and let rise again until dough retains finger print or is double in bulk, about 1 hour.

Dividing: Turn dough onto board and divide into pieces that will half-fill baking pans. Allow to stand a few minutes before shaping.

Shaping: Knead pieces slightly, shaping into loaves or rolls. Place in greased pans and lightly grease surface of dough.

Rising in Pans: Cover and set in warm place to rise until dough retains finger print or is double in bulk, about 1 hour.

Baking: Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° F., until the loaves or rolls shrink from the sides of the pan and give a hollow sound when tapped, about 1 hour for bread, 25 to 30 minutes for rolls.

Cooling: Remove from pans immediately and place on racks or set crosswise on top of pans. Do not cover while still warm. If a soft tender crust is desired, brush loaves with milk or fat as soon as taken from the oven. Yield: 4 loaves, approximately 1½ lbs. each.

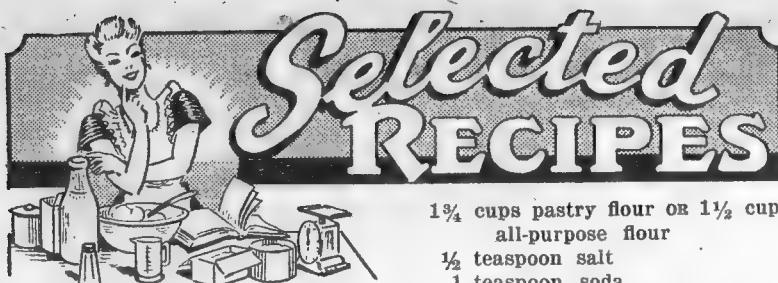
Country Diary

AND here is October, once more dressed in its Joseph's coat of bronze and yellow, nut-brown and crimson, with its crisp wine-flavored air, its warm, hazy days, mysterious smoky evenings and clear frost-nipped nights. October, that brings the promise of delightful Indian summer, the "Little Summer" of the old Indians. While it is an unpredictable phenomenon, taking no heed to calendar dates, there is no mistaking the actual arrival of Indian summer, though its duration may vary from year to year. I have known the "celestial" period to last as long as two weeks, partly in late October and in early November, but whenever it comes it is like the great flash of some gigantic fireworks display before the dark settles down, a reflection of the last glow of summer splendor before icy winds and storms of winter enfold our prairie through shortened days.

This autumnal pageant comes right to us, to our very dooryards, the highways and byways of this vast land. The same parade marched past the eyes of the dinosaur and buffalo, many thousands of years ago, was later beloved by the Indians themselves, who gave it their name, and is ours to see today in all its age-old and ever-new beauty.

Maples glow in a dozen tints of red, poplars are golden, willows pale yellow, and the rose-hips shine with a crimson glint. There are tones of winter, storm as it will.

There are outside and inside comforts in October, that is, for the households that take preparedness as their watchword. The grain crop safely stored, the barn full of nutritious hay, the woodpile high and neat, the coal-bin ready to be filled in good time. Cellar shelves packed with jars of bright, luscious fruits; bins of potatoes and other home-grown vegetables. It is time to get the storm-windows and doors in place, and the house snugly banked. With all this there is the happy prospect of a fine

**BAKED GREEN TOMATOES**

6 green tomatoes
4 medium onions
2 teaspoons sugar
2 teaspoons salt
Pepper
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 tablespoon bacon fat

Wash and slice the tomatoes and slice onions. Place alternate layers of tomatoes, sliced onions and bread crumbs (using $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups crumbs) in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle each layer with sugar, salt and pepper. Cover and bake in a moderate oven at 350 degrees F., for 45 minutes. Remove cover, top with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of crumbs, dot with bacon fat. Continue cooking uncovered 15 minutes. Yield: six servings.

CHEESE SANDWICH

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound grated cheese
3 tablespoons finely chopped green onions

2 chopped, hard-cooked eggs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon celery salt
3 tablespoons pickle, chopped
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon spicy meat sauce
3 tablespoons chili sauce
1 tablespoon butter, melted

Combine all ingredients, mixing well. This mixture may be used with bread in sandwiches or spread generously in split buns. Yield: filling for 12 large sandwiches or 6 buns.

CHOCOLATE CHIP CAKE

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 one-ounce squares unsweetened chocolate
1 cup hot water

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups pastry flour or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups all-purpose flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
4 oz. semi-sweet chocolate
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped walnuts

Cream shortening and sugar, add eggs and vanilla, beat thoroughly. Melt unsweetened chocolate, add hot water, stir until blended; cool slightly, add to creamed mixture. Sift together flour, salt and soda. Pour into greased 9" x 10" cake pan. Mix 4 oz. cut, semi-sweet chocolate and nuts. Sprinkle over batter. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., 45 minutes. Sprinkle with sifted confectioners' sugar while warm.

COCONUT CREAM PIE

Heat in top of double boiler 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups milk. Beat 3 egg yolks, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. each, salt and vanilla. Combine well 2/3 cups sugar and 3 tablespoons cornstarch. Add to egg mixture, pour into hot milk, stirring well. Add 1 teaspoon butter. Beat, cool, and fold in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoanut. Top with meringue, sprinkle with cocoanut, and brown slightly.

PEACH COBBLER

2 cups sliced peaches
1 egg, well beaten
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter

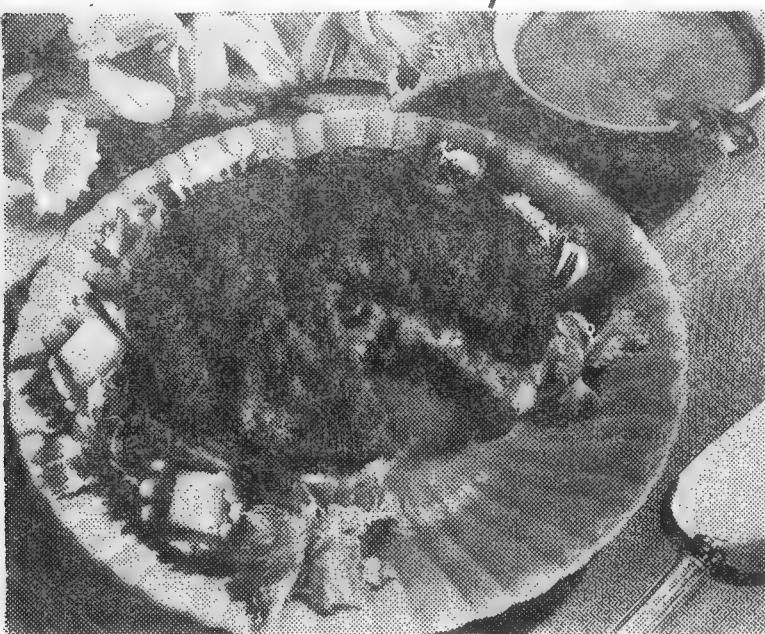
Baking powder biscuit
Mix egg, sugar and peaches. Place in a buttered baking dish and dot with butter. Cover with biscuit dough and bake in hot oven (450°).

* * *

The meat thermometer takes the guess-work out of meat cookery, since its use assures uniform results in the degree of doneness of all cuts.

* * *

Water should never be added to the pan in roasting meat.

Ground Beef Layer Pie

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

PIE'S always a favorite for dessert, but how about a novel pie for the main course of the meal? This time it's a ground beef layer pie to fit in with thrifty plans. To prepare: Combine 1 pound ground beef, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, 1 beaten egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup catsup and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcester-shire sauce. Mix well. Make a bread stuffing of 2 cups coarse soft bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons minced onion, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup minced celery, 2 tablespoons melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry seasoning, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons hot water. Press half of meat mixture into greased casserole dish. Cover with stuffing, then rest of meat mixture. Set casserole in a shallow pan of water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for 45 minutes. Cut in wedges — serve with gravy made from meat stock (or bouillon cubes or meat extract in water).



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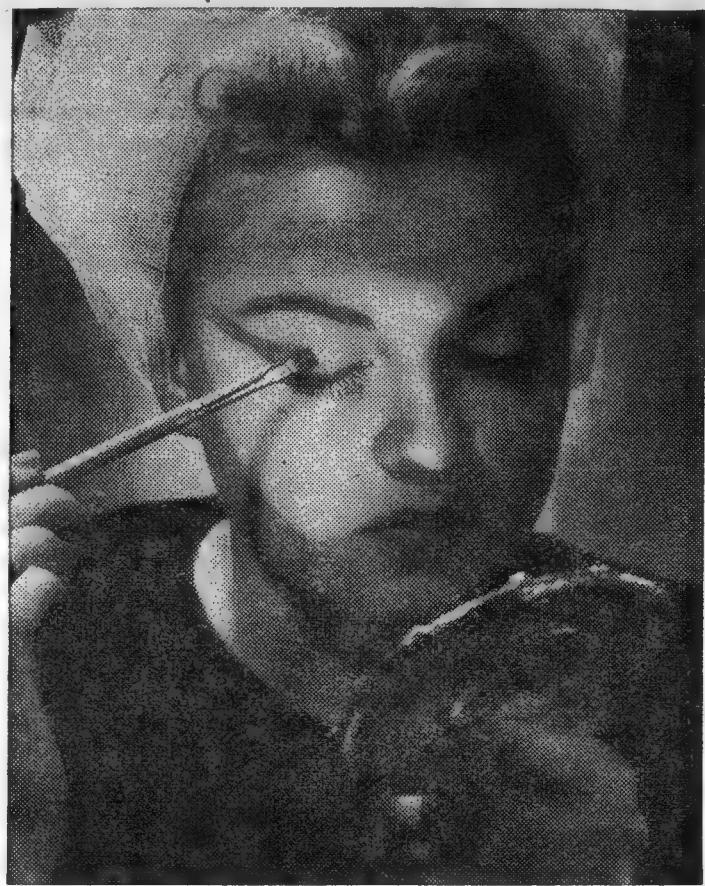
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Subtle Make-Up For The Eyes



Screen Star Suzy Crandall uses a small brush to apply eye shadow, blending it afterwards with her fingertips.

By HELEN FOLLETT

IF you have graduated from the powder-rouge-lipstick class, if you make an expert job of laying on the calcimine and the paint, you are entitled to see what you can do with eye shadows. But we're tellin' you; you've got to be a slicker. A bit too much of this pigment allure and somebody in the family is likely to tell you to go wash your face.

Women who know the shadow ropes get marvelous results. A soft shadowy effect of the precisely right color not only brings out the beauty of the eyes, but imparts an air of mystery and charm.

It is possible for the elderly woman to use them discreetly and with glamorous effect. It is also possible for the girl who wears glasses to indulge in this cosmetic magic. That is, if she knows how.

The fingertip should be touched very gently to the shadow and trans-

ferred to the center of the eyelid. Then the pigment is extended outward and upward, graduating the amount of the coloring substance down to the faintest suggestion. Use a little toward the inner corner of the eye, then sweep upward. There must be no well-defined lines. To avoid that error use very little of the shadow.

The Blonde Girl

Orchid shadows are charming on the blonde girl. They give just enough of a pinkish tone to light up blue eyes and to bring out the glints of the golden halo. Mauve is a happy choice for the white-haired lady whose skin is delicate, pale and rather transparent.

Shadows come in various tones of blue, green, brown. For the woman with sallow skin there are bronze ones that make her face more vivid.

But don't forget one thing; if you use shadows, pipe down on counterfeit blushes. The feminine map can carry just so much coloring and no more.



ened, stirring constantly.

Mix the chicken and carrots with sauce and add the salt.

That's it — and you can see how easy it is to whip up. It's best when served with a border of flaky rice and a green vegetable. You might start the meal with tomato juice and finish the meal with a fruit sundae.

Chicken For Sunday

If we're going to have company for Sunday, let's try something a little different with chicken.

Curried chicken with carrots is easy to make and the recipe does double duty by making use of leftover cooked lamb, pork, or veal instead of chicken.

1 stewing chicken, cut in pieces (stewed or steamed)

3 tablespoons chicken fat

½ cup sliced onion

1 pint chicken broth

3 tablespoons flour

¼ teaspoon curry powder

2 cups cooked shredded carrots

Salt to taste

Take the cooked chicken out of the broth — skim off the fat and measure out the amount of fat and broth for in the recipe.

Make the sauce by cooking onion in fat for a few minutes, blending in flour and curry powder, adding broth, and cooking until smooth and thick.



"The boss must be one of those gentleman farmers — he keeps telling me about 'sowing his wild oats'."

Aunt Sal Suggests

Steadily, steadily, month by month,
The year goes slipping past;
You'll need to gather handy hints,
To help from first to last.

WHAT do women do when they're waiting for their husbands to come home from one of their stag affairs? Well, I'll tell you what another woman and I did in this situation a few nights ago. We sat and we talked. What did we eat? We ate sandwiches of ripe tomatoes and thinly sliced Spanish onions. Did you ever try that combination? It really is grand. At least that's what my friend and I agreed. But the onions were "Spanish" in name only for actually they were grown right in an Alberta garden, but they were every mite as luscious as any hailing from old Spain.

Have you among your acquaintances a woman you know to be a super-duper cook, yet she invariably praises everything you turn out in the culinary line and thoroughly enjoys every mouthful? That is a description of the woman who visited me that evening. And what a comforting person she is to have around!

Besides the sandwiches and coffee, I happened to have tried a new recipe that day called PEANUT MACAROONS. With my usual habit of "testing things" I made half of the batch with chopped dates instead of the peanuts, but I think the crisp nuttiness of the original recipe is the best. So some day when you're low on shortening but happen to have some peanuts and 2 eggs on hand try your luck at PEANUT MACAROONS.

Beat 2 egg whites until stiff; add gradually one cup brown sugar, then $\frac{1}{4}$ cup pastry flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt. Stir in 1 cup peanuts, coarsely chopped. Drop from teaspoon on to a greased baking sheet and bake in moderate oven 10 minutes. DO NOT DROP CLOSELY as the cookies spread (like malicious gossip).

Women eat and women talk! (What of it . . . so do men.) I told you what my friend and I ate that evening when we were holding a long vigil awaiting the return of our husbands. Now you might ask, "What did you talk about?" Well . . . believe it or not . . . we got talking about handy hints! A couple years ago I gathered 1,000 of my favorite handy hints into a booklet. Possibly some of the readers of this column have a copy of this booklet . . . and there may even be some who still refer to it . . . I hope! Confession is good for the soul, we are often told and so I confess that some months have elapsed since I referred to this booklet myself. I found I had even forgotten some of its contents for my friend reminded me of several hints that she had adopted for her own use. Here are some that she declared she always used.

WHEN WASHING WINDOWS, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch to the basin of water. You'll be rewarded by gleaming results.

Dip a soft cloth in vinegar and rub it on your SUEDE SHOES. You'll chase away that greyish look that black suede acquires in next to no time.

Maybe you had adopted those two hints too? Had you? For a good part of an evening my friend and I played a game of parlor toss ball, using our tongues for racquets and "handy hints" for balls. I don't know who won the game for neither of us kept score, but I do know she deserved a medal for giving me this hint for

keeping my refrigerator free from unpleasant odors. I've used it now continuously for two weeks and so help me I'll continue to use it until I find something any better.

Like so many of our best home-making tricks, this one is simplicity personified. You just fill a tiny glass (I like a wine glass) with vanilla and place it in a corner of your ice box. That's all. It carries on from here and absorbs all unpleasant food odors.

FOOD STORED IN THE REFRIGERATOR should be covered. I think we all know that and plastic or waxed paper covers should be kept close by to wrap all foods. Sometimes a heavier covering is necessary. That's when we can call on our old-time helper, paraffin wax. This is especially timely for half an orange, lemon or grapefruit. If you take the time to cover the cut area of these fruits with a layer of "parawax" you'll find it's time well spent.

DO YOU KEEP PIECES OF CLEAN CUT WAX in an old teapot? I think that's the handiest place of all. Then when you wish to melt the wax, stick the pot on the stove and pour the melted wax through the spout.

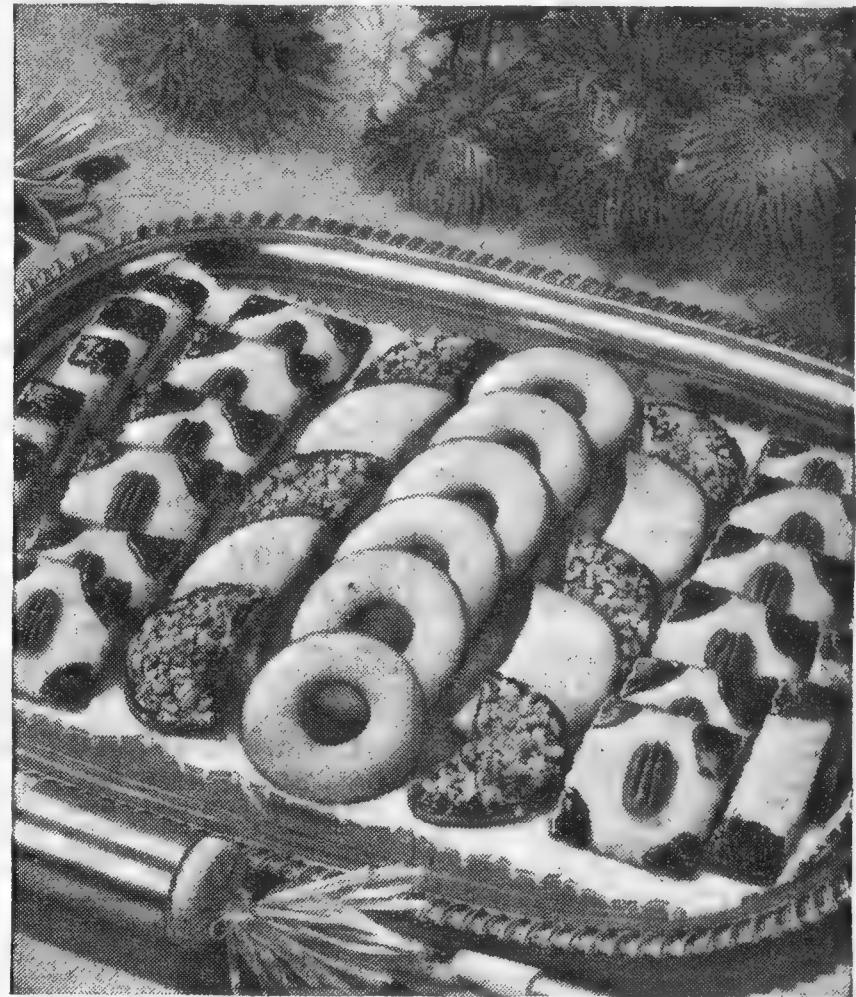
Did any of you try top-stove corn bread that we gave you last month? If it came up to your expectations maybe you'll feel ready to make another experiment along the same line. This recipe, too, is cooked a-top of the range. Of course you'll pretty near have to have a heavy iron skillet. Though I fancy an aluminum one will serve you equally well.

SKILLET COOKIES is their given name, but if you like them as well as I did you may call them more endearing names. Beat one egg and $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup sweet milk together. Add 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups raisins to this liquid and let soak while you are doing this: Sift together, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 cup white sugar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda, 2 tbsps. nutmeg. Work one cup of shortening into these dry ingredients until mealy. Then add the liquid mixture all at once to the dry. Mix well and place in ice-box until firm. Roll out on greased board (cover with waxed paper while rolling to keep from sticking). Cut with cookie cutter and fry on hot, greased griddle as you would griddle cakes.

(In a friendly contest of oven vs. griddle you might bake part of the batch and fry the rest.)

As you know I'm sure columns must be prepared several weeks ahead of the time they reach the readers so I can't help wondering what the weather will be like the day you read the above recipe and what you'll be doing that day. Just for fun I'll tell you what it's like as I write this for you. The thermometer registers almost 100 in the shade. And there isn't much shade in my little study this afternoon. My cocker spaniel, "Punch", has crawled into the corner under the gramophone. It is the coolest spot she's found, but still her curly sides are heaving and her tongue is lolling out. My husband is sprawled out on the chesterfield . . . he has thrown his shirt onto the floor and he is still wearing sunglasses. I haven't the heart to wake him and ask, "Why the sunglasses?" . . . As I gaze out on the hot street before me I see a neighbor lady walking jauntily by. She's dressed so tastefully in a light lavender frock and pretty flower-trimmed hat and I can't help wondering, "how does she manage to look like that today?" Especially when she makes no secret of her age . . . which is past seventy! She makes me ashamed: and I can't help wondering, "What will I look like at her age, and will I be meeting the heat of a summer's day so jauntily at her age? I wonder! And with that I'll say, bye-bye for now . . . and every good wish!

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$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted all purpose flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 egg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
2 tablespoons grated orange rind	2 teaspoons orange juice

Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg; beat. Add orange rind and juice. Sift flour, salt, baking powder; add. Mix. Chill. Roll dough thin; cut according to directions below. Bake in 375°F., oven, 10 min.

Crescent Cookies: Follow above recipe, cut with crescent cutter. Bake. Spread with melted sweet chocolate, sprinkle with finely chopped walnut meats.

Filled Cookies: Follow above recipe, cut with round cutter. Cut smaller round from center of $\frac{1}{2}$ the rounds. Bake. Spread plain round with melted sweet chocolate; top with doughnut round.

Coconut Sticks: Follow above recipe, cut in strips 3" by $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Brush with milk; sprinkle with coconut. Bake. Dip ends in melted sweet chocolate.

Pecan Squares: Follow above recipe, cut dough in 2" squares with pastry wheel. Place $\frac{1}{2}$ pecan meat in center of each. Bake. Dip corners in melted sweet chocolate.



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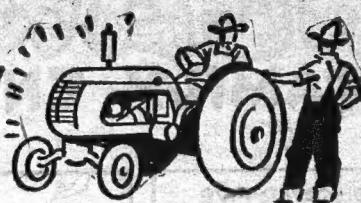
DON'T FEED SPARROWS — Build your own trap that will catch thousands. Free literature. Write The Farmers Supply Co., 506, Carman, Man.

TANNERS

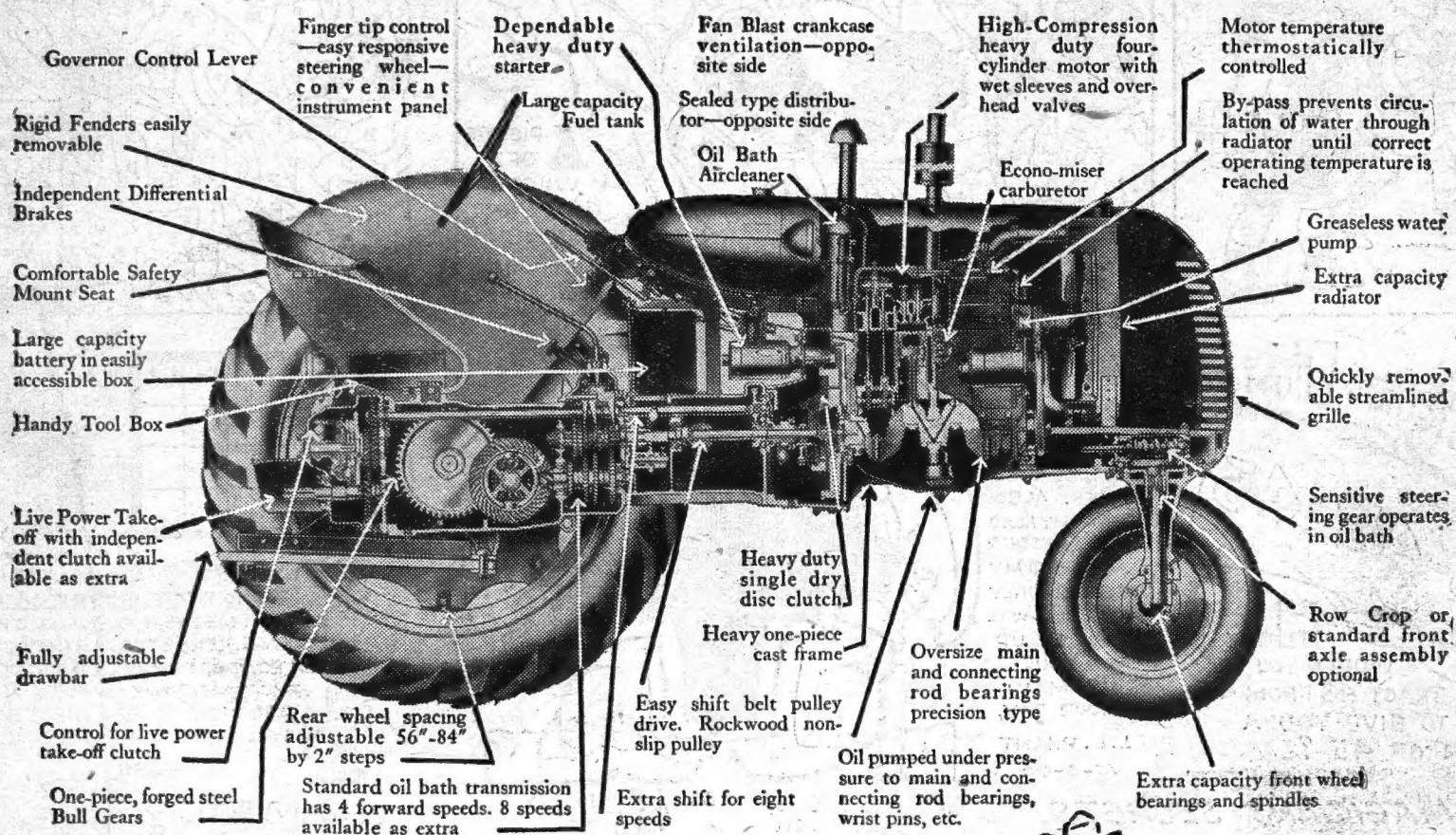
TANNERS, FURRIES, FUR DRESSERS — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather tanning. Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnsland, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

**RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION TODAY!**

Among all the new tractors today...the new



COCKSHUTT '30' IS A STANDOUT



Take a minute to read why...

HERE is a thoroughly proved, brand new tractor embodying the mechanical features you've always wanted.

For example: an important, revolutionary feature, developed by Cockshutt engineers, is the "Live" Power Take-off, supplied as optional equipment in place of the standard power take-off.

The "Live" Power Take-off picks off power from the flywheel instead of going through the ground drive clutch and its driven shafts. It has a separate clutch providing controlled power at all times for the drawn or mounted machine.

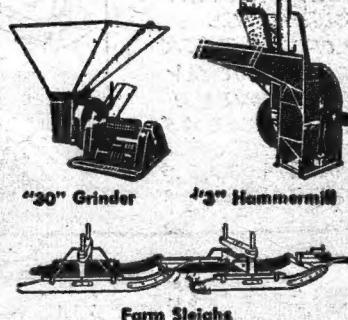
If, for instance, your combine is starting to plug, the "Live" Power Take-off allows you to shove in the foot clutch, stopping further forward movement of the tractor,

until the slug is cleared away. You can start in motion with your power take-off operated machine at full speed and stop with it still running. If you are in trouble you can just "inch" ahead.

The Cockshutt "30", in size meets the most popular demand (2-3 plow) . . . its performance sets new standards of dependability, adaptability and durability . . . in appearance it is pleasingly streamlined and clean cut . . . a tractor you'll be proud to own.



COCKSHUTT Equipment
for every farming need



Make more... Save more...
COCKSHUTT
FARM EQUIPMENT



C. GORDON COCKSHUTT
Fifth member of the "family"
to share in COCKSHUTT'S
service to Canadian farmers.

See your friendly COCKSHUTT
Dealer for complete details—he'll
be glad to help you in any way.

PARTNERS OF CANADIAN FARMERS FOR 109 YEARS

RIBT

Ex Libris
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

WHITE PAINT

First grade — Best Quality.	
EXTERIOR, gal.	\$4.95
INTERIOR FLAT, gal.	\$3.95
Qt.	\$1.25
ENAMEL, gal., \$4.95; Qt.	\$1.45
INTERIOR HIGH GLOSS—Gal.	\$4.95
Qt.	\$1.45
SEMI-GLOSS, gal., \$4.49; Qt.	\$1.35
WALL PRIMER AND SEALER—Gal.	\$3.95; Qt.
	\$1.25

RED BARN PAINT

Per gallon	\$3.25
5-gallon cans	\$15.95

DOUBLE-DECKER BUNK BEDS — Solidly made with strong angle iron. Easily folded to take up less space when not in use. 57" high, 30" wide \$7.95

MATTRESSES to fit bunk beds. Brand new. Each \$5.95

MATTOCK PICKS — Good as new. Complete with handle \$1.05

STEEL TOOL BOXES — Were made for ammunition, but are ideal for tools. 29" x 9" x 9" \$1.49

22" x 9" x 9" \$1.29

WOODEN TOOL BOXES — Made of 1" pine wood, 26" x 10 1/4" x 7 1/2" 75c

OPEN-END WRENCHES — Set of 5 different sizes. Slightly used. Only 98c

**BOATS . . .
FOR FISHING, HUNTING,
ETC.**

WE PAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON
THESE BOATS.

FLAT BOTTOM BOAT — Constructed with solid wooden ribs and wooden bottom, covered with heavy green canvas. Cut-away back for outboard motor. Length 12', beam, 4' 7", height amidship 1' 7", weight 195 lbs. Collapsible to only 3 1/4" thickness. Can easily be fitted with oarlocks \$48.50

**5-MAN COLLAPSIBLE RUBBER
BOAT** — Complete with life line, leak-proof plugs, 2 hand paddles, set of bellows, handy knife, safety balances, anchors and a nylon sail sheet \$35.00

COLLAPSIBLE DINGHY — "Spitfire" type. Made for R.A.F. of genuine rubber. Complete with bellows, anchor, bailer and paddles. \$18.95

JERRY CANS — Ideal for car owners, garages, farmers, etc. 4-gallon capacity. Complete with flexible steel spout. Reg. \$12. for only \$2.95

TOW ROPES — 3/4" Manilla rope, 15' long with grab hook and loop \$2.50

SOCKET SETS — 3/8" square drive. Made by Plumb & Snap-On. Set contains 9 sockets from 3/4" to 3/8" with 1 knuckle handle, 1 ratchet handle, 1 extension drive and 1 speed handle, 1 tee bar handle and universal adapter \$11.95

1/4" square drive. Set consists of 10 sockets from 7/16" to 1" with 1 knuckle handle and Tommy bar \$11.95

Hexagon drive 19 pieces in set, including ratchet handles, 8 - 1/2" drive sockets and 7 - 1/4" drive sockets \$3.95

TARPAULINS

These are brand new. 10-oz. water-proofed canvas with eyelets.

10' x 12'	\$20.49
5' x 7'	\$6.49
7' x 9'	\$8.95
8' x 10'	\$15.49
12' x 14'	\$28.59
12' x 16'	\$32.59
14' x 18'	\$45.48

BEARING SCRAPERS — Set of 6 scrapers in wooden case. Made by Oxford Tool Company, \$6.50 value \$2.85

HACK SAW BLADES — Brand new, made of high-grade tungsten steel. 12" long, 18 tooth. Regular price \$1.50 per doz. 90c

IGNITION WRENCH SETS — 6 piece, 60c 8 piece, 75c; 12 piece \$1.69

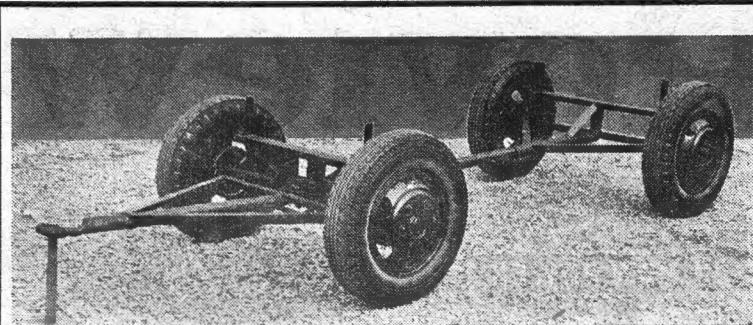
CHAMBER POTS — Enamel. Complete with lids. Used but in A-1 condition 59c

AIR CORPS TYPE SUN GLASSES — Gold colored frames with 4 base lens, ground and polished. Complete with leatherette case. Ideal for summer sun or winter snow glare. Reg. \$10. Now only 98c

U.S. NAVY SUN GLASSES — Bone frame, neat in appearance. Adjustable for child or adult. Sells elsewhere for up to \$3.95. Our price 98c

POLAROID DUST GOGGLES — With extra sun-glare lenses. Made to fit over spectacles \$1.25

FIRE HOSE — 1 1/2" double jacketed, rubber lined. U.S. Navy surplus, 50' lengths, complete with brass couplings. Perfect condition. Only \$24.50

**FOUR WHEEL TRAILERS**

For Farm and Industry

Heavy duty, 6 ton, all-steel construction. Complete with 750 x 20 tires, tubes and wheels, mechanical brakes and extension reach. Tires are slightly used but in good condition. Surplus Sale Price

\$324.50

All-steel, 2 1/2-ton, complete with extension reach, 600 x 16 brand-new tires, tubes and wheels. Surplus Sale Price

\$209.00

PRIVATE PHONE SYSTEM

U.S. ARMY SURPLUS

Working on two common flashlight batteries, gives performance equal to present-day commercial systems. Gives clear transmission over 17 miles with 2 wires, 10 miles with single wire. Any connected wire, even barbed wire will serve. Has bell signal with compact generator. Useful for farm, ranch, factory, logging or construction work, resorts, etc. Strongly and expertly built. Per system of 2 phones \$29.50

VACUUM AND FUEL PUMP TESTERS

Mfd. by "Stromberg". Has a wide variety of uses. Including testing vacuum, sticky valves, weak valve springs, fuel pump compression test, loose valve stem guides, choked muffler, valve timing, etc. In black metal case with necessary rubber tubing and fittings. Reg. list price \$11.50

OIL CANS — Screw top, all steel, 1/2 pt. capacity. Steel spring bottom 29c

WATER STORAGE CANS — Welded galvanized iron with suction and screw cover. 13 gal. 16" x 9" x 28". Reg. list price \$15.95

\$6.00

AIRPLANE TIRES — TUBES — WHEELS

A Size for Every Need. Make Your Own Trailer, Farm Wagon, Etc.

	950 x 12	1100 x 12
Approx. 31" high	34" high	
Cap. 1 ton	Cap. 1 1/2 tons	each.
Airplane wheel, complete with Timkin bearings, tire and tube.	\$32.50	\$38.80
Axles for above, 70" overall length	\$21.50	\$21.50
90" overall length	\$24.50	\$24.50
Complete unit, 2 wheels and 70" axle	\$86.50	\$99.00
Spare tire for above	\$6.50	\$7.50
Spare tube for above	\$3.00	\$3.50

FULL RANGE OF OTHER SIZES IN STOCK — PRICES ON APPLICATION.

We carry a wide range of TRUCK and TRACTOR TIRES.

Write for sizes and prices.

SPECIAL! 5.50 x 4 AIRPLANE WHEELS

These stand 13 1/2" high, 5" wide. Complete with brand-new tires, tubes and brass bushing type of bearing. Ideal for wheelbarrows, warehouse trucks, Surplus Sale Price

\$10.95

PAILS — Galvanized iron, 3 gal. capacity. Used, but in good condition 19c

VISES — Rock Island, 3/4" swivel base. Ruggedly built anvil-back garage vise that opens 5". Complete with removable pipe jaws at no extra cost, making them the most universal general home work-shop vise possible to obtain. Slightly used, but a wonderful buy at 6.75

Fire Fighting Equipment

Extinguishers, Asbestos Suits and Gloves, Fire Axes, Fire Hose, etc. Write for descriptive lists.

WEAVER HYDRAULIC WING JACK — Tripod jack (vertical), 5-ton capacity. Has 3 self-adjusting spring casters. Hand operated, plunger cylinder lift extends 19" with 9" screw extension, making a lift of 28" possible. Portable when unloaded \$20.00

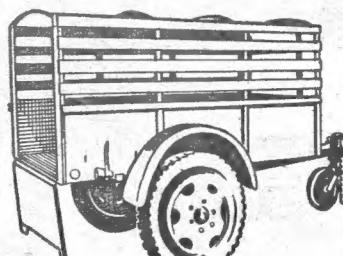
"TRACK" JACKS — By "Buda" — 15 ton \$45.00

TRUCK TIRE CHAINS — 7.50 x 16. Heavy duty, singles. Pair \$11.50

8.25 x 20. Heavy duty, singles. Pair \$13.50

DOOR MATS — Rubber door mats. Keep the mud out of your home or office. Heavy duty size — 24" x 36". Link sections, rod wire hinged. Slightly used but in good condition \$1.75

One Ton 2-Wheel TRAILER



\$175

\$165

PLEASE NOTE!

All prices quoted are F.O.B. Calgary except where otherwise stated. Send cash in full with order, or send an estimated 25% and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

RIBTOR SURPLUS SALES
605 SECOND STREET EAST, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Thousand Bargains!

AIR MATTRESSES — Brand new. Made by the Dayton Rubber Co. 33 1/2" x 6' 2". Easily inflated. Our price \$12.95

COLD WEATHER SUITS — Navy blue gabardine with hood. Satin lined, zippered legs. Ideal for hunting or working outdoors in cold weather. Surplus Sale price \$19.50

FEELER GAUGES

26 leaf eyelet type	\$1.75
26 leaf screw type	\$1.75
10 leaf long blade	\$1.75
9 leaf short blade	69c
6 leaf short blade	39c

GAS MASKS — Complete with charcoal filter. Ideal for dusty jobs like treating grain. Surplus Sale Price 50c

BALL PEIN HAMMERS — 4 oz. 8 oz., \$1; 1 pound, \$1.25; 2 pounds \$1.75

HUNTING KNIVES — 5" high-grade steel blade. Made for U.S. army. Complete with leather sheath \$1.95

LANTERNS — Kerosene lanterns. Used, but in good condition. Blue, clear or green globes, 49c; Globes only 10c

WATER PUMPS

This is an all-steel gear pump manufactured by Canadian Car & Foundry and is complete with stand made of 3/4" angle iron, 2 1/2" pulley, 3/4" intake and outlet connections. The pump is fitted with a packing nut and grease nipples for lubricating the shaft and gears. The size of the motor required to drive this pump is determined by the amount of head or pressure one wishes to develop.

For average farm or home use these pumps can be driven by 1/4 H.P. Electric Motor or 5/8 H.P. Gasoline Motor, and will develop 45 to 50 pounds pressure per square inch, and has a suction lift of 18' - 22' feet. Capacity 120-130 gallons per hour

\$11.00

HOT WATER BOTTLES — Made by Dominion Rubber. 1 quart capacity. Reg. price \$1.19

SHOVELS — Round end shovels. Made for U.S. Army. Short "D" handle. Brand new \$1.19

Post-hole digging spoons, 8" handles \$3.50

ENAMELWARE

10" white enamel plates, each	17c
12" oval platters, white enamel	49c
7" x 11" roasters, with lid, white	99c
5" bowls, white enamel	17c
Soup Ladles, pearl enamel	19c

TAP & DIE SETS — "Little Giant" 16-piece set from 1/4" to 3/4". Regular \$60 value for \$39.95

TIRE CHAIN PLIERS — Made by American Chain Co. Small and medium-size \$2.50

When You Are In Calgary Be Sure to Come and Browse Around.

PAINT BRUSHES — 2". Pure black bristle, vulcanized. Made in England. Reg. value 98c. Our price 49c

PROPELLORS — Real airplane propellers. Make wonderful souvenirs. Made of high-grade hardwood, 7" long \$3.50

STEEL TOW CABLE — 10' long. Tested to 5,600 lbs. Complete with hooks \$1.98

MEAT CLEAVERS — 12" blade. Solid steel. A real buy at \$4.95

CAR AND TRUCK JACKS

"ATJ" 5-TON HYDRAULIC — Brand new! All steel precision engineered for vertical or horizontal use. Closed height 9", hydraulic lift 6", screw extension 3 1/4", maximum height 18 1/2", base 4" x 6 1/2", handle length 17", weight 11 1/4 lbs. Made by American Tube Co. Regular list price \$24.85

"ATJ" 3-TON HYDRAULIC — Brand new! All steel precision engineered for vertical or horizontal use. Closed height 8 1/2". Hydraulic lift 5 1/2", screw extension 3 1/4", maximum height 17 3/4", base 3 3/4" x 5 1/2", handle length 17", weight 11 1/4 lbs. Made by American Tube Co. Regular list price \$10.50

HYDRAULIC BUMPER JACKS

"Liftmaster" plunger type. Valued everywhere at \$9.75. Our price \$6.50